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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Conventions Reach New Scale

Bolivia Predicts Socialism

Italy Calls Fascist Women

World Now Has Two Billions

Planes Will Chase Mustangs

CHICAGO, preparing for the Republican gathering, presents many new ideas in national conventions. The great Stadium will seat an unprecedented audience of 22,000, with amplifiers making it possible for all to hear easily, while unexampled broadcasting arrangements will carry every important move to more millions than ever before through 200 radio stations. For the first time 3000 seats have been put on sale for the public, the returns helping Chicago pay its bills for entertaining its guests. The speakers' platform is on one of the longer sides of the great oval, and the state delegations are banked with a novel effectiveness. The elaborate preparations for the Republicans will suffice, without added cost, for the Democratic convention which follows. There is a new note in political shows with the nation as audience—a finer showmanship than ever before.

* * *

¶ Bolivia's leading newspaper predicts a wave of Socialist revolutions sweeping Latin America from Patagonia to the Panama Canal. This paper, Ultima Hora of La Paz, ascribes the cause to the effort of capitalism to meet new problems with the methods of 25 or 30 years ago. The old system lacks vision, is the indictment—it fails to examine the new face of the world.

* * *

¶ Italy sees Premier Mussolini place women almost on a par with men in the governing Fascist system. A new regulation, under party sponsorship, directs that Fascism be carried into the family and orders formation of units for women and girls in the 4000 communities where there are units of men. The only inferiority of the women groups is that the feminine secretaries are made subordinate to the masculine secretaries in the towns. But the female secretary is not debarred from following a usual feminine bent—before taking orders she can endeavor to see that the orders are what she wishes to take.

* * *

¶ The world now has about 2,000,000,000 inhabitants. So finds the Department of Commerce at Washington, after totaling the statistics supplied it by 103 countries, in the first actual compilation of this kind. There are 39.2 persons for every square mile of land. Females generally outnumber males, but in the United States 51 per cent are males. Thus in America spinsterhood can hardly be a necessity—maturing maidens must be the product of their own stubborn ability to say No.

* * *

¶ Venice condemns the shaking old steamboats that have churned up and down the Grand Canal for 50 years. Their passing will mean more of the swift motorboats the gondoliers despise. But the picturesque fellows who man the long sweeps and yodel at the watery crossroads whisper rather than shout their wrath. They know that in a machine age only the sentimental tourist has saved the day for them—has kept them from preceding the thumping steamboats into the discard.

* * *

¶ Havana police declare they thwarted a cleverly planned revolution that was to have overthrown President Machado on Cuba's Independence Day, May 20. Agents in Honduras were to cross the Caribbean to Piñar del Rio Province with arms and ammunition to equip Gen. Mario G. Menocal and his forces. But the police broke in on the plan, sent two of the leaders to prison and made General Menocal a fugitive in the Brazilian Legation. Police vigilance compels the General to play an unexpected rôle—that of a seemingly permanent boarder in the Legation.

* * *

¶ France sees former Premier André Tardieu form a new political party. Finding the Left Republicans are not obedient to him, he deserts and forms the "Center Republicans," with 30 Deputies. The group has a definite object—they will fight Premier Herriot's new Government as vigorously as Herriot fought the Government of Tardieu.

* * *

¶ Klamath Falls, Ore., plans the mightiest wild horse drive—from the air. Three airplanes will dip low over the plateaus and passes, set the wild bands to running, head them at the turns and finally stampede 2000 of them, it is expected, into a gigantic trap corral in the lowlands. The finest stallions and mares, it is promised, will be allowed to escape again to the hills, but most of that vast catch will be slaughtered—for chicken feed. The automobile could replace the horse in man's heart, but not even the auto could chase him off the map. Only thunderbirds swooping down from the sky can bring extermination to those wise, fleet, liberty-loving mustangs—can stampede them into poultry bait.

Trinidad Awaits Helium Gas Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Trinidad, B. W. I.

HOPES for discovery of fruitful sources of helium gas in Trinidad, which were disappointed last year when gas samples taken here were declared valueless after expert tests, have been revived with the reported location of a helium-producing area in a district not hitherto explored.

It will not be known, however, whether this colony should be sad or jubilant until the result of analysis of the gas has been announced. Samples, it is stated, are under examination locally and also have been sent to London for authoritative test.

Concessions Face France At Lausanne

Statesmen to Stand Firm Against 'Infringements' on Debt Rights

By REX MILLER

Staff Correspondent
Special From Monitor Bureau

PARIS—In French eyes, the impending Lausanne Conference is another occasion which will demand the utmost vigilance and skill to prevent needless and unjust infringements on the country's right to reparations payments from Germany. There is little doubt that new concessions will have to be made, as they have already been made successively through the Dawes plan, the Young plan and the Hoover moratorium.

But the French people and the French Government still insist that they have a right to receive from Germany not only enough to pay their World War debts to the United States and England, but a certain margin in payment for damages suffered in that conflict, a margin which may be described as reparations proper.

The parliamentary election in France early in May, which resulted in a transfer of power from conservatives to liberals, from M. André Tardieu to M. Edouard Herriot, did not indicate any alteration in the national attitude concerning reparations. It brought into power a group of men who are temperamentally more inclined toward conciliation than their predecessors, but it gave them no mandate to abandon positions still adhered to in foreign policy.

Preservation of Legality

These positions, however, had undergone some change even before the elections. M. Tardieu, former Prime Minister, and his Minister of Finance, M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, prided themselves on being "realists," and being realists they could not but admit that the possibility of collecting large sums from Germany had practically ceased to exist. Their principal concern was not to discover how much they could collect, but to find some way of collecting something, and thus to preserve at least the theory and legality of reparations.

In the budget for the last nine months of 1932, which they piloted through Parliament as their last important act, they still counted upon the payments due from Germany

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Swing From Labor Shown at Sydney

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 11 (AP)—First returns from the provincial general election indicated tonight that the voters had swung against former Premier J. T. Lang's Labor Party, which had a majority in the last House of Commons.

At midnight the United Australia Party, headed by Mr. B. S. B. Stevens, who was made Premier when Mr. Lang was removed from office some weeks ago, had won 20 of the 90 seats in the Provincial Legislature. They had won in several former strongholds of the Labor Party.

The election in Queensland gave the Labor Party there a majority of 12 seats in the State Legislature, on the basis of returns from 60 out of 62 contests.

This meant defeat for the Coalition Government of Premier A. E. Moore, which has been in power since 1929.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 11 and 12

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 2
Educational 5
Book Reviews and Literary News 6
The Home Forum 7
Security in Divine Science (With German Translation)
Architecture—Home Building—Gardens.. 8
Interior Decoration and Antiques 9
News of Art, Music and the Theater.... 10
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

THINGS PRESENT

"The World Under Water" on the Home Forum is recommended to anyone who wonders what it's like down there.

If you love gardens, read what our readers share with us in "My Garden Hobby" on the Architecture, Home Building, Gardens page.

AND THINGS TO COME

What we believe will prove a highly entertaining puzzle feature will begin Monday on the Daily Features page.

Monday, of course, is the regular day for Mr. Abbot's Watching the World Go By.

Remember the Children's page Monday.

BERLIN CABINET TO RECONSTRUCT ECONOMIC ORDER

Defects of Socialistic Rule Pointed Out in Speech of Chancellor

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 11—Germany's new Government, which for a time at least has definitely cast itself loose from parliamentary form, plans fundamental changes in the nation's economic system.

In his first extensive speech save for a brief formal statement, the Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, today declared "organic reconstruction" of the national economy is needed to meet the social needs of Germany.

The Chancellor declared the new Cabinet has "little in common with usual changes of a parliamentary government." It embraces a fundamental new course in leadership of the State naturally within the boundaries of the Constitution. "The unprecedented spiritual and material condition of the German people demands a loosening of the Government's administration from the shackles of party and political thinking." It demands a concentration of force through the rejuvenation of the nation, he stated. Captain von Papen avoided specific details and did not indicate how to reconcile his statement with the Constitution which expressly provides for Parliament.

Speaking at the sixtieth anniversary of the Reich Agricultural Council, the Chancellor stood in the high paneled chamber of the prerevolutionary House of Lords. It was in this legislative body in the Kaiser's time that the acts and policy of the Diet were either approved or defeated. As he spoke some in the audience recalled the rumors of recent days that some nationalist elements in the new Government desire to reconstitute the House of Lords in the form of a second chamber through changes in the Weimar constitution.

Captain von Papen reiterated his attack upon the socialistic policies of post-war Germany. The fundamental error, he said, was to believe an impersonal state could take the place of the personal responsibility of the employer. Coöperation between employer and employee must be restored, he declared.

Dr. Wilhelm Kutscher, executive chairman of the Agricultural Council, told the group the most important task facing Germany is to make the country independent of foreign food supply.

Chilean Junta To Enforce Orders On Foreign Banks

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 11 (AP)—If foreign bankers fail to comply with the orders of Chile's new Socialist Government, the Government will see to it that the orders are enforced, the Minister of Finance said today.

The junta believes it is justified in seizing deposits of foreign currency in the banks, he said. The theory is that the seizure would tend to avert sharp fluctuation in international exchange.

The order for seizure was issued two days ago, but has not yet been put into effect. There have been indications that the Government was considering the advisability of modifying the decree.

The Department of Labor announced that 250,000 unemployed persons in nine Chilean cities would be provided with meals twice daily.

The junta reaffirmed its intention to suppress energetically all Communist activities. "The Government has not had, does not have, and will not have any connection with militant Communism," it was announced.

Steps to control prices of grain, sugar and other foods were taken to prevent speculation in those commodities, it was announced.

Weather Pilots Get Ready for Storms

By the United Press

WASHINGTON — The United States Weather Bureau stands ready to aid man in his greatest annual battle with nature—the Caribbean hurricane. Routine collection and dissemination of special information pertaining to such storms began the first of June and will continue until the end of November.

During this period the Caribbean area may witness many or few of the terrific windstorms which from the days of Columbus have been recorded at intervals in the annals of that region. The date of their coming no one may know with certainty. The season of their occurrence is most frequent from July to October.

So far as is recorded, no tropical cyclone of hurricane intensity has ever reached the Gulf or South Atlantic coast except in the months from June to October inclusive. In the Caribbean area generally, the number of hurricanes has varied from one in 1890 to 16 in 1887. The annual average for the 50 years from 1879 to 1928 was 6.3.

Through the hurricane season the weather bureau is prepared to furnish routine and emergency information of incalculable importance to marine and air interests and to the communities that lie in the storm tracks. This service is of ever-increasing importance to the growing air traffic in the Caribbean area, and it is considered a noteworthy fact that no loss of an airplane has ever yet been attributed to a hurricane.

Party Conventions Facing Some of Big Issues of 1896

Conditions Recall Historical Democratic Gathering in Chicago When Then Little-Known Bryan Was Nominated on His 'Cross of Gold' Speech

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

In many respects the political conventions which are meeting at Chicago this year are gathering in the midst of a situation world-wide now, but which in 1896 was nation-wide in the United States. Now as then, the country is undergoing cruel industrial and commercial distress owing apparently to extreme deflation in the security markets and heavy decrease in the price of products.

In 1896 the farmers of the United States had very largely taken into their own hands the task of correcting conditions which have now returned to plague the country. They had for years been at the point of destitution. Their debts were payable in money constantly increasing in value, while the prices of their products had been steadily decreasing. In 1892 they gave the first evidences of revolt by forming the People's Party with a convention at Ocala, Fla., and a radical platform in which was enunciated perhaps for the first time the doctrine of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Under the second Administration of Grover Cleveland financial conditions had not improved. To the distress of the farmers was added that of business in general and for a time it seemed that all producing elements in the country were going to be united in demanding a radical program for the correction of these distressing business conditions.

The People's Party, formed as I have said at Ocala, went on with its work of organization. It had already elected United States Senators and a considerable bloc of Representatives in Congress. The Democratic Party, under the leadership mainly of representatives from the South and West, reorganized itself as a radical party. All through the country the Democrats were holding free silver conventions at which resolutions were passed for the purpose of influencing Congress, or aiding in the organization of a national convention which would declare for free silver.

The eastern and northern Democrats under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, William C. Whitney, and other men until then representative of Democratic sentiment, strove to stem the tide, but ineffectually. Even in the Republican Party the movement for bimetallism was so strong that Major McKinley, who

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

APPEAL TO STOP PUBLIC SPENDING SENT TO NATION

New York State Council Urges Economies All Along the Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—An appeal to Congress to stop spending money, to the states to cut their expenditures to the 1927 level and to municipalities to reduce expenses by 25 per cent is going to all parts of the country today following a meeting of the New York State Economic Council yesterday.

Mr. George W. Wickersham, who presided at the meeting, voiced the belief that unless federal spending was stopped, the budget would again soon be out of balance. "A few days ago," he said, "there was much rejoicing at the enactment of a national tax bill which, it is predicted, will balance the national budget. Whether it will do so or not is extremely doubtful. Certainly, if the present conditions of depressed industry, earnings reduced to almost minus quantities and widespread distress shall continue during the next year, the tax bill will produce far less than is estimated.

"But even in the face of that condition, Congress refuses to eliminate unnecessary spending of public funds and busies itself in devising means for disbursing large sum by way of alms, or to meet the demands of organized bodies of voters.

Revival of Normal Trade

"Legislators, national and state, seem singularly blind to the fact that lavish public expenditures of the past must be stopped and the process of public economy substituted for the régime of spending, if we are to work out of the present depression.

"All recognize the fact that so long as men able and willing to work cannot find employment they must be protected from want at public expense. But the way to reduce unemployment and want is not primarily through dependence upon public aid. It is through revival of normal private industry. To reach that result the burden of unnecessary taxation must be lifted and the regulatory powers of government devoted to helping and not crippling individual endeavor."

Mr. Fred I. Kent, member of the board of directors of the Bankers Trust Company, declared it was bad business to pay current governmental expenses by means of loans, holding it was possible for the Government to be run on a normal and sound basis by planning and looking ahead.

Resolutions Stress Economy

The meeting adopted a resolution that it was its opinion that "one of the greatest obstacles to the revival of confidence and of private economic activities is excessive public spending."

"Therefore," the resolution continued, "we believe that the earliest possible action should be taken:

"First—To reduce federal expenditure in keeping with the reduced national income.

"Second—To reduce state expenditures at least to 1927 levels, a reduction of $75,000,000, or about 25 per cent below 1931.

"Third—To reduce local expenditures generally at least to 1924 levels, a reduction roughly 25 per cent below 1931."

The resolution approved of the council's movement to organize the taxpayers by counties in this State just as the national council is organizing them by states.

WHALING ACCORD SIGNED

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The Senate yesterday ratified a convention for the regulation of whaling which was signed by the United States at Geneva on March 31, with 25 other nations. It prohibits the killing of certain types of whales and provides that "the fullest possible use shall be made of the carcases of whales taken."

NANKING MOVES TO END BREAK WITH MOSCOW

Communist Propaganda in China to Be Barred by Proposed Treaty

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, June 11 — Nanking has officially announced negotiations for resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia which have been broken since 1927. The Chinese delegate now in Italy has been instructed to return to Moscow immediately to hasten negotiations.

The Nanking Government expressed its desire to sign a pact of mutual nonaggression with Moscow even before diplomatic relations are resumed. Its spokesman emphasized that the action does not imply any altered attitude toward Communism and Nanking is still prepared to resist the Chinese Communist movement.

The agreement with the Soviets will include a clause forbidding Communist propaganda within China. When relations are resumed Mr. Eugene Chen is expected to become either Foreign Minister or Ambassador to Russia.

Nanking believes resumption of relations will check Moscow's possible tendency to recognize Manchukuo and perhaps moderate Japanese policy toward Manchurian customs and the Chinese Eastern Railway. Mr. Wang Ching-wei, leader of the Kuomintang left wing, is credited with pushing the negotiations, but all Chinese factions approve.

Sunflowers Play Rôle of Sugar Cane

By the United Press

HAVANA, Cuba—The humble sunflower may replace the sugar cane as Cuba's greatest agricultural crop. Scores of planters, weary with trying to make both ends meet by growing sugar cane, have applied to the Hershey sugar mill at Hershey, Cuba, for sunflower seeds and now hundreds of acres formerly planted in cane are covered with the yellow blossoms.

Sunflower cultivation, according to agricultural experts, offers the Cuban farmer a profitable crop twice a year, compared to the now unprofitable cane crop once a year. Expensive mills or centrals required for grinding sugar cane are not necessary for extracting the easily marketable oil from the sunflower seeds.

A large market already exists in Cuba for vegetable oil from the sunflower seed. This oil, its backers declare, excels olive oil, now imported in great quantities from Italy and Spain, for cooking purposes. Plans for development of the industry include establishment of a large crushing mill, a refinery and a packing plant to can the finished product. If present experimental crops are a success, those backing it declare at least 30,000 acres will be immediately planted in sunflowers.

School for Miners Opened in Spokane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Tom, Dick and Harry may now take up placer mining and learn how to juggle the golden sands skillfully without spilling the precious metal, if they attend the free classes opened to them by the Northwest Mining Association, with headquarters here.

Lectures by men who know mining will be given and practical demonstrations made by miners who have earned their own way by panning gold.

Instruction here will follow that given in British Columbia, where placer mining is well under way, according to a report received from Mr. Frank E. Woodside, manager of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines at Vancouver.

FLIER PREPARES TO FLY ATLANTIC OVER AND BACK

Lieut. R. S. Fogg to Essay Round Trip by Way of Greenland

CONCORD, N. H., June 11 (AP)—Lieut. Robert S. Fogg, famed for flights through storm to Greenly Island and Horse Island and in the Vermont flood area, disclosed today that for eight months he has been making secret preparations for the first round trip crossing of the Atlantic by airplane.

If final arrangements are completed in time, the flight will be made this summer. In the meantime Lieutenant Fogg, who is known as "Bob" Fogg to all New England, will continue to operate his air service at Lake Winnepesaukee, where test flights of his ocean plane will be conducted.

The double crossing of the Atlantic the former army flier himself considers more or less incidental. His primary purpose is to make an aerial survey of little known northern regions over which he will fly, including the first motion pictures of the Greenland ice cap and the volcanoes of Iceland.

"It won't be a stunt flight by any means," Lieutenant Fogg said today in disclosing his plans.

"There'll be no race against time or hazardous flying conditions. Aside from the scientific phases of the expedition, I merely want to prove my contention that the logical, sane route for eventual passenger and mail airplanes to Europe lies along the northern course I will follow."

The course he has plotted lies from New York to London with stops at Sydney, N. S.; Hopedale, Labrador; Julianhaab and Angmagsalik, Greenland; Reykjavik and Hornafjord, Iceland, and Inverness, Scot. The return flight is over the same route. The Danish Government has given the necessary permission for the flight.

The longest hop is the first, 810 miles, and the longest water jump is the 650-mile flight from Labrador to Greenland.

On the second leg of the outward journey, the 800-mile hop from Sydney to Hopedale, Lieutenant Fogg will fly over the Strait of Belle Isle, between Newfoundland and Labrador. In so doing he will pass not far from Horse Island where he flew for pictures at the time of the Viking disaster, and directly over Greenly Island, to which he flew twice when the German airplane Bremen was stranded there.

League Drafts Plan to Assist Needy Austria

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 11—Immediate financial rescue for Austria appears now considerably nearer realization than at any time since the financial crisis hit its hardest.

The special mixed committee appointed at the last meeting of the Council of the League of Nations has held two series of sessions, the first at Paris last week and yesterday and today at Geneva.

A plan for providing Austria with immediate financial resources in foreign exchange to the amount of 300,000,000 schillings, about $42,000,000, was drafted. After examination by the French, British and Italian Governments, decisive action now seems possible. Final decision will not be made until after the conversations of the British and French Prime Ministers, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Edouard Herriot.

It is proposed to provide 300,000,000 schillings in three parts, one from France, one from Britain, and a third by passing the hat among Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Belgium, and perhaps Czechoslovakia. Britain's share would not be new money, but the transformation into a long-term loan of the 100,000,000 schillings already granted by the Bank of England last year to save the Creditanstalt.

After exploring the plan fully yesterday the French expert, M. Bizet, and the Italian, Signor Alberto Beneduce, left for their respective capitals, which is an encouraging sign of prospects.

The powers are under the sharp necessity of avoiding the collapse of the League's guaranteed loan to Austria in 1924 for which they are financially responsible, hence they are very likely to reach agreement for the rescue of this key state.

Lausanne Meeting To Be Brief Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A short session followed by an adjournment till November or December is the program now expected to be followed by the Lausanne conference.

The business of the conference, it is proposed, will consist in approving a brief extension of the reparations and inter-European war debts moratorium, and the appointment of two or three technical committees. The extension is expected to be on exactly the same terms as were applied during the Hoover holiday.

The technical committees are to consider the question of the restoration of central Europe, currency and finance, and possibly tariffs. Great Britain is unable to take any decisions on the last two items until after the Ottawa Conference with the British Dominions in July.

But it is hoped that there will be time between Ottawa and the resumed Lausanne conference to thresh out workable schemes of world coöperation in both directions.

Facts of Republican National Convention

DATES: Tuesday, June 14, until business is completed.

Number of delegates: 1154—two for each Representative in Congress, elected by districts, and two for each Senator, elected at large. Official delegation figures may be doubled by sending two delegates for each vote, thus splitting the vote.

Number of votes required to nominate: A majority, or 578.

Permanent Chairman: Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of New York.

Temporary Chairman and Keynoter: Senator Lester J. Dickinson, of Iowa.

Chairman of National Republican Committee and Convention Opener: Senator Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio.

To nominate Mr. Hoover: Mr. Joseph L. Scott, of Los Angeles.

Sergeant-at-Arms: Mr. Everett Sanders, of Indiana, formerly secretary to President Coolidge.

Secretary: Mr. Lafayette G. Gleason, of New York.

Parliamentarian: Mr. James Francis Burke, of Pittsburgh.

Chairman of Resolutions Committee: Mr. James R. Garfield, of Ohio.

Chairman of Arrangements Committee: Mr. Lehr Fess.

Chief Doorkeeper: Mr. Glen Haynes.

Women's Clubs Call on Parties For Dry Planks

General Federation Votes 582 to 13 in Favor of Its Demand

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 11—By a vote of 582 to 13 the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs voted yesterday to ask the two major political parties to include dry planks in their platforms.

Great efforts had been made to keep the issue off the floor of the convention but when Mrs. J. C. Pearson of Marshall, Okla., national citizenship chairman, rehearsed the prohibition record of the organization for the past 16 years and moved that the two parties be asked to consider this record in their platform-making, there was no discussion and the few scattering "noes" were scarcely heard in the big auditorium. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Massachusetts, presidential candidate.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Edward Hammett of Wisconsin, shows that the federation has done a $400,000 business this year without the loss of a single dollar in capital or dividend. The income for the year has been $77,409.78 and the assets are $512,000 including the headquarters property in Washington and a foundation fund of $106,000.

Reports of Officers

The delegates have heard reports of officers and business committee chairmen, have watched the planting of a tree at Woodland Park, have greeted the foreign delegates presented by Dr. Clara B. Burdette and the junior delegates presented by Mrs. Edward Bevans of Arkansas, and have participated in the historic "presidents' night," when each state president has two minutes in which to tell the accomplishments of her federation.

Mrs. Wallace Perham was presented by the State of Montana and elected honorary vice-president.

Today honors are being shared by Mrs. Clarence Fraim of Delaware, candidate for the second vice-presidency, and now the chairman of legislation, and Mrs. William N. Harder of Ohio, chairman of fine arts, on whose program Mrs. Poole spoke on roadside beauty.

Mrs. Fraim presided over a luncheon at which several hundred women heard Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, former Mayor of Seattle, and Judge Blanche Funk Miller of Tacoma. Mrs. Fraim herself reported on the bills which she has sponsored in Congress at the behest of the federation.

Roadside Beauty

The committee on roadside beauty is interested in the restriction of all outdoor advertising to commercial and business districts, the regulation of active roadside business, the preservation of natural beauty, and a course in roadside manners.

Mrs. Poole announced that the federation will oppose legislation proposed by the Outdoor Advertising Association in every state legislature and urged that the women support state taxation of billboards.

Among the activities of state federations, Mrs. Poole commended New York for its model of a well-kept gasoline station and rest room, Illinois for its miniature city zoned against billboards, Conecticut for its antidumping law and Wisconsin for its prizes for farm planting limited to farms where there is no outdoor advertising.

Pennsylvania, according to Mrs. Poole, has offered a prize to the community making the greatest improvement in beauty, and in every state miles of trees and shrubs and roses are being planted by the women in coöperation with other civic groups.

Tonight a dinner will be given to Mrs. John F. Sippel, retiring president, and the national officials.

REPUBLICANS TO GRAPPLE LIQUOR ISSUE

Resubmission, Not Repeal, Only Plank Leaders to Consider

PRESIDENT KEEPS HIS HANDS OFF

Women to Play Larger Part Than Ever in Convention Opening Tuesday

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 11—More women will be delegates to the Republican National Convention that opens here next Tuesday, and there will be less wealth evident than for years. The convention will be notable also because prohibition evidently has flared into the politics of both parties and the G. O. P. will face the problem of whether to include a resubmission plank in its platform.

With 1140 delegates and guests converging on the city from all over the United States, the talk on every hand appears to be against repeal and for resubmission. President Hoover and Vice-President Curtis are expected to be nominated on an early ballot, possibly the first.

Mr. Hoover is reported to be averse to having anything to do with any prohibition plank and Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, before the Loyalty Convention here last night denounced the possibility of a repeal plank in the Republican platform.

"A repeal plank in the National Republican Party platform would be a colossal political blunder," he said. "Constitutional prohibition always has been and is now a nonpartisan issue relative to which neither party can wisely take a partisan stand."

Wets Spurn Such Plank

Prohibitionists favor a platform declaration recognizing the right of the nation to voice itself and pointing out that it should be done through the regular channels provided by the Constitution. That is, as they see it, by vote of Congress and then of the states.

Such a plank is spurned by the wets. But they have offered nothing of their own to date which is at all acceptable to the drys.

The taking of a national referendum, it is understood, has not found a welcome with President Hoover because there is nothing in the Constitution to authorize such a course. The scheme of calling state conventions, and if a majority of them, or 25, voted for repeal to make it incumbent upon Congress to vote for repeal, is also declared to be unwelcome to the President.

Many Congressmen have been elected as drys in wet and dry fights. To compel a man elected as a dry to vote wet against his conscience would be undemocratic, according to Mr. Hoover's judgment, as reported here.

But the President senses the drift toward violation of the prohibition law, according to his friends, and feels that something must be done to stop it lest the drift should turn into general nullification. That would be very harmful because nullification of one law leads to nullification of others.

President Finds Block

The President is pictured as becoming discouraged because of the unwillingness of very important sections to coöperate in enforcement and the impossibility of the Federal Government doing the entire job.

In the face of the apparent swing away from prohibition, radical drys cannot afford to write a platform plank which would result in the President's defeat, it is argued by the conservative dry politicians. Nor can the radical wets be allowed to put through a plank on which Mr. Hoover could not run.

The cause of prohibition is bound up with the success of President Hoover at the next November election, his dry friends declare. They are puzzled as to what kind of a plank to offer, but are working away.

A repeal plank they regard as an impossibility. Likewise they reject any demand for beer and light wines, as, in addition to being against the law, they hold this policy, if adopted in the nation, would only encourage bootlegging.

President Hoover is in immediate touch with Republican headquarters in the Conress Hotel by direct wire.

The writing of the prohibition plank, as is well known, is being handled by Mr. James R. Garfield, who is scheduled for chairman of the resolutions committee. He has sounded out radical and intermediate sentiment of all kinds, and has received a hundred suggestions. He has not yet arrived in Chicago.

Drys Would Shun Issue

Leaders of the dry organizations do not want any declaration for prohibition. They regard it as a nonpartisan issue and would prefer it be left out of the platforms. They would like a law enforcement edge and are agreeable to a statement of the right of public opinion to voice itself within constitutional opportunities. But "resubmission" of the Eighteenth Amendment they denounce as a fraud.

The Constitution does not allow any such thing as resubmission, they bring out. It provides only for submission. A constitutional change on prohibition they hold can therefore come only in the form of a new amendment, which must take the usual course, first of all, of passage through Congress. A platform pledge of resubmission would therefore have only the effect of bringing party pressure against dry members of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

BOSTON YOUTH REWARDED FOR BIRD STUDIES

Winter Feeding Activities Proved Chief Factor in Winning Prize

Secret rendezvous with birds during the past winter and spring have placed youthful Chester Paskow of Jamaica Plain in a top rank position among bird admirers at the Children's Museum of Boston.

His initiative in setting up feeding stations for birds during the winter won for him a share in the prize awarded at the museum for the best work of the year doné in the Bird Club. The presentation of the joint award to Chester and Joseph Greenberg occurred today at the Recognition Day exercises held at the museum.

Although only a youngster and having only one year's experience in bird lore, Chester has spied more than 60 different species this year around Boston. On one bird walk he detected at least 35 species, the highest number recorded in a single day by any museum child.

In a checking contest recently conducted at the museum to see who would be the first to discover each species of birds in Boston from October to April. Chester saw 17, a number surpassed only by Joseph Greenberg.

Each of these activities has contributed to the winning of the bird prize which Chester received today. His winter work carried the most weight, since it put the pupil in the field where he could translate this theory into practice.

After learning to build winter feeding stations for birds in the Bird Club, Chester decided to find a secluded spot on the Sargent Estate, where he could study them close at hand. He set out stations for various kinds of birds, including chickadees, house wrens, pheasants, bobwhites and downy woodpeckers.

Chester mad many human friends through his services to his birds. Mr. Roger Ernst, a lawyer who lived on Sargent Road, liked the boy and gave him permission to study birds on his property. In return the boy exchanges bird news with Mr. Ernst.

Of his bird companions, Chester liked chickadees the best. One grew friendly enough to perch on his hand and accept food from his fingers.

Chester made many human friends secret jest visitors disturb the birds.

Now that feeding stations are unnecessary, Chester has turned his attention toward providing homes for his birds. At present he has set out eight bird houses. Also he is endeavoring to obtain permission from Washington to band birds so that he may study their migration.

Chester has not confined his activities to birds, however, as he is a member of the Stamp Club and of the Indian Lore Club, in which he has won second prize. Through such work Chester gained 30 credits for which he received a pin today, making him a member of the Museum League.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Sunday partly cloudy but probably no rain; not much change in temperature; moderate northerly winds, becoming northeast Sunday.

Maine: Fair and slightly cooler tonight and Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler tonight and in north portions tomorrow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh west and northwest winds over north portions and fresh north shifting to northeast over south portions; weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday, followed by showers over extreme south portions Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	66	80	Montreal	60	66
Bismarck	62	64	Nantucket ...	62	68
Boston	65	70	New Orleans.	70	92
Buffalo	56	66	New York ...	68	72
Calgary	44	64	Norfolk, Va..	68	82
Charleston ...	76	82	North Platte.	54	78
Chicago	64	72	Philadelphia.	66	76
Cincinnati ..	64	82	Phoenix,Ariz.	66	96
Denver	50	68	Pittsburgh ..	62	78
Eastport, Me.	58	62	Portland, Me.	64	68
Hatteras	76	84	Raleigh	70	88
Honolulu,T.H.	..	..	St. Louis	70	82
7p.m. June10			St. Paul	64	80
Helena,Mont.	46	64	Salt Lake City	52	72
Huron, S. D..	60	74	SantaFe,N.M.	48	70
Jacksonville.	78	90	San Francisco	52	60
Kansas City.	68	76	Seattle	62	88
Key West ...	82	86	Tampa	76	92
Los Angeles .	58	72	Washington ..	64	82
Memphis	64	80	Wichita,Kan.	68	82
Miami, Fla. ..	72	86	Williston,N.D.	58	64

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time June 11.
B—Maximum June 10.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday 5:36 p. m., Sunday 5:55 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:49 p. m.

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Tonight at the Pops

"Carmen," Prelude ..... Bizet
Overture to "The Bat" ..... Strauss
"Sally in Our Alley" .. Old English Song
"Faust," Ballet Music; "Walpurgis Night" ..... Gounod
"España," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
"Largo" ..... Handel
"Caprice Italien" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Band Wagon," Selection ..... Schwartz
"Humoresque" ..... Dvořák
Cheyenne Indian War Dance ... Skilton

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Normal School Teachers College Association: Reunion and dinner, Miss Katherine Shute, retiring professor, guest of honor, Teachers College, 6:30.

Boston Choral Society: Dance, Hotel Statler, evening.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"A Nous la Liberté," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, in Church Edifice, Main Street, Marshfield Hills, 3:30.

Palestine Campaign Committee: Dinner, Hotel Statler.

Field and Forest Club: Ramoler meeting, address, "Adventures With Birds," by Mr. Winthrop Packard, Unitarian Parish House, Canton, 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

National Fire Protection Association: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler, noon.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Bird Songs," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 11 and 2:30. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Exposition of Indian tribal arts; woodcuts of the Far East; silver by John Coney; British etchings, 1650-1830; engravings by Jean Duvet; Daumier lithographs.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—"Interiors of Tomorrow," an exhibition of models in miniature of modern rooms arranged as an unemployment benefit exhibition by the Boston Society of Architects. Through June 15. (Admission charged.)

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—A portrait by Thomas Eakins and one by Raeburn. Also group of Old Master Prints.

Doll Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—General exhibiton.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Elliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

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Massachusetts Delegates Ready To Leave Sunday

Aboard a special section of the "Minute Man," crack Boston & Maine flier to Chicago and the West, more than 100 Massachusetts Republicans will leave tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock for the Republican convention in Chicago, which opens next week.

The Massachusetts special section of the train, which will have 10 all-Pullman cars, will run on a special schedule with stops at Cambridge, Waltham, Fitchburg, Gardner, Athol, Greenfield and North Adams, where other delegates will board the flier. From Troy, N. Y., it will run express to Chicago, arriving there at 11:20 a. m. Monday.

Other delegates to the convention from New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine will follow on the regular "Minute Man" at 4:10 p. m. D. S. T. Stops will be made at Gardner, Greenfield and Albany to pick up more Republican leaders.

The Massachusetts group includes the following:

Frank G. Allen	John T. Lambert
Mrs. Frank G. Allen	Robert M. Leach
Jacob Asher	Mrs. J. H. LeFebre
Harrison H. Atwood	Emerson J. Loy
Eben A. Ayers	Joseph G. Maier
Gaspar G. Bacon	Carroll L. Meine
Mrs. Sydney A. Bailey	Walter R. Meine
Perley E. Barbour	Alton L. Miller
Miss M. B. Barnard	George S. Miller
Charles B. Barnes Jr.	George G. Moyse
Mrs. F. R. Batchelder	William E. Mullins
Mrs. Frank A. Besse	Charles Nichols
Albert F. Bigelow	Charles F. Palmer
George F. Booth	George A. Parker
Robert J. Bottomly	Miss K. V. Parker
Mrs. R. J. Bottomly	Henry Parkman Jr.
Robert T. Brady	Walter Perham
Frank E. Brier	Mrs. G. W. Perkins
Joshua L. Brooks	Mrs. Boyden Pillsbury
Mrs. J. L. Brooks	Mrs. Arthur D. Potter
Harold A. Budreau	Harry B. Putnam
Eugene A.F.Burtnett	Mrs. H. B. Putnam
Mrs.Lottie W. Buxton	John Richardson
William M. Butler	Miss S. B. Richmond
Eugene M. Carman	Ralph W. Robart
Henry T. Claus	George D. Roe
W. H. Cliff	Saverio R. Romano
Miss A. L. Court	Fred D. Rowe
Herbert E. Curtis	Harold E. Russell
Harry H. Daw	Leverett Saltonstall
Oscar U. Dionne	Mrs. E. F. Schofield
Fred C. Dumaine Jr.	George R. Stobbs
Fred C. Dumaine	Robert G. Stone
Miss E. W. Emerson	Anthony J. Stonina
Samuel L. Fein	Clyde H. Swan
Alvan T. Fuller	Amos L. Taylor
Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller	Carl A. Terry
George W. Gardiner	O. Walker Taylor
Russell Gerould	Bayard TuckermanJr.
Mrs. Edna S. Goodell	Mrs. H. W. Turner
Ernest J. Goulston	John E. Tweedy
Bulkley S. Griffin	Mrs. John E. Tweedy
James H. Guilfoyle	Sinclair Weeks
Christian A. Herter	Mrs. D. A. Westcott
Horace W. Hoole	Edward C. Whiting
Lewis R. Hovey	Edward E. Whiting
Mrs. Lewis R. Hovey	Mrs. E. E. Whiting
Charles H. Innes	William F. Whiting
Mrs.Charles H. Innes	Mrs. A. B. Williams
Roger Keith	Kenneth B. Williams

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "Skippy": sketch.
5:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Monologues; announcements; news.
6:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:15 Richmond Minton, tenor.
7:30 Crockerville Mountaineers.
7:45 NBC, Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Talk, Mr. Ely Culbertson.
8:15 Irene Hanify, organist.
8:30 NBC, Civic Concerts Program; Rosina Lhevinne, pianist; Felix Salmond, cellist.
8:45 NBC, "Harlem Fantasy."
9:00 NBC, "E-?": dramatic sketch.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, George Olsen's Music.
11:00 Forensics, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorp.
11:30 NBC, Jack Pettis and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

4:45 p. m.—Saturday Afternoon Revue.
5:43 Baseball scores.
5:45 NBC, "Little Arphan Annie."
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone; trio.
8:00 "Barn Dance" sketch; music.
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Russo's Bradford Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; "Stowaway."
10:00 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
10:45 News; weather; time.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 'Dick and Dick," popular harmony.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Lew Conrad's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
5:45 Dok Eisenburg's Orchestra; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 Leo Litwin, pianist.
7:00 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 "Rajput": transcription.
7:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
8:00 CBS, Armenian National Chorus.
8:15 CBS popular programs.
8:45 CBS, "Split Seconds," O. H. Caldwell.
9:00 "Operetta in Miniature."
9:30 Local and CBS popular programs.
10:15 Cremona String Quartet.
10:30 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS dance music.
5:45 Instrumental trio; soloist.
6:00 CBS popular programs; studio.
6:30 CBS, Aldershot Tattoo, London.
6:50 Organ Tones.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro spiritual recital.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Local and CBS dance music.
9:30 CBS, United States Army Band.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, "Independence for the Philippines," Mr. Manuel Roxas.
10:45 CBS, "Coral Islanders."
11:00 to 12:00 CBS dance music.

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 19

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:30 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:30 Charles Litlle, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, "Great Composers" program.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 The Prima Sisters, songs.
4:30 Kremlin Art Quintet.
5:00 NBC, "Pastels"; strings; poetry.
5:30 NBC, "Pop" Concert, Cleveland.
6:00 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, G. E. Circle; Grace Moore.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Parker House Salon Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Echoes from the Palisades"; Schwab residence organ.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

11:00 a. m.—NBC, Morning Musicale.
12:15 p. m.—"Old Hank Penny."
12:30 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:45 Talk, "Romance of Politics."
2:00 Unitarian Hour; talk; choir.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 NBC, Pre-Convention Program.
3:30 NBC, 48th Highlanders Band.
4:00 NBC, "Songs of Home Sweet Home."
4:30 Jackie Jackson Cotton Pickers.
5:00 NBC, "Sabbath Reveries."
5:30 NBC, Gypsy Orchestra; soloist.
5:45 Musical lecture, Gil Hamlin.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 NBC, "Golden Gems" musicale.
6:45 "Makers of a Greater Boston."
7:00 Plymouth Post Band.
7:30 NBC, Three Bakers; Sylvia Froos.
8:00 Pat Henry's Southern Rebels.
8:30 Talk; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; male quartet.
9:45 NBC, "Making the Movies."
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, minstrel.
11:30 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain"; organ.
12:30 Nationaleers; ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Thirty Minute Men.
2:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour; orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
6:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Studio period; news.
7:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:45 CBS, Sylvania Orchestra; quartet.
8:00 CBS, "The Lady or the Tiger?"
8:30 Leo Litwin, piano recital.
8:45 "Are You Worried About Your Job?"
9:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Parade of Melodies.
10:00 Grier Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 "Hill Billy George."
10:45 Eckhardt's 'Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—CBS popular programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple.
12:00 noon—CBS, "Voice of St. Louis."
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "Street Singer."
12:45 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, "Builders of America."
1:30 CBS, Community Center Recital.
3:00 Organ and soloist.
6:15 News; time; baseball.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 CBS, William Hall; trio; band.
9:00 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
9:15 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Gem Highlights; Denny orchestra; celebrity program.
10:30 CBS, Siegfeld Radio Show; "Show Boat."
11:00 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.

SECURITY HOLDING METHODS CRITICIZED

Billions of dollars have been lost by investors, due in part to the questionable methods of security-holding companies, Mr. John E. Sullivan, head of the New Hampshire securities division, told a conference of New England securities commissioners at the State House yesterday.

Legislation should be enacted, Mr. Sullivan said, whereby these companies could be placed under state supervision. He noted that the "writing up of assets" has been popular with such firms and that their reports have been misleading. Others, including Mr. Robert C. Clark of Vermont, discussed regulation of holding companies, while Mr. George A. Rich, secretary of the Boston Stock Exchange, told of the Exchange's listing policy. The morning session was taken over with discussion of the uniform sale of securities act.

BUSINESS REVIVAL IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 11—Evidence of revival of business at one of the State's largest industries is reported at the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor. The Brown company of Berlin has been notified of its success in bidding on a substantial contract for paper towels for use by the United States Navy Department. Initial shipments will be made to the naval stations at Portsmouth, Boston, Brooklyn, Newport News and Mare Island.

The news that this order has been supplemented with large consignments for other large consumers has proven a boon to the city, which has been severely handicapped through the inability of the Brown company to employ more than a limited percentage of the regular operatives for several months.

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REPUBLICANS TO GRAPPLE LIQUOR ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress to break down the dry majority there. This, it is urged, would be an unfair and improper use of party influence.

Drys are facing a hard test, grant it does not look encouraging, but are militantly rising to the challenge. Last night they opened a four-day "loyalty conference" near the Stadium. Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, told his audience that a "repeal plank in the national Republican Party platform would be disastrous to party harmony and any party which attempts it need not look for victory."

Other Issues Submerged

Other important issues before the convention have been submerged. They include farm relief, and possibly such questions as direct relief to the unemployed by the Federal Government, payment of a cash bonus to World War veterans, abolition of the Federal Farm Board, and cutting of the salaries of federal employees.

Problems like these will probably be cleaned up in the Resolutions Committee, but both wets and drys anticipate the prohibition question will come to the floor of the convention. Each side is preparing in case it does not get what it wants from the Committee on Resolutions.

The usual contests for seats from southern states were argued yesterday before the Republican National Committee. This year six states sent up rival delegations, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, all for Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, who has been handling the southern situation for President Hoover, was rebuked when the National Committee declined to accept the Republican organizations he had fostered in South Carolina and Mississippi, and voted to seat their rivals.

The question is now passed on to the Credentials Committee of the convention. Mr. Brown has provoked hostility among the drys for his aggressive wetness.

It is an odd thing that both parties will thresh out the perplexity of prohibition within a few blocks of what was once Chicago's great institution for inebriates, the old Washingtonian home. Founded in 1863, it cared for 40,000 drunkards before it was forced to abandon its 100-room plant on the coming of prohibition. Its old building stands only a block from where the prohibition rallies are being held.

Politicians Study Effect Of Action on Dry Law In Future Party Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 11—Practical politicians here agree that the Republican convention in Chicago must necessarily be controlled from the White House, and that the form which the forthcoming prohibition plank will take will depend on the will of the President.

This belief, which amounts to absolute conviction among drys as well as wets at the capital, is coupled with the feeling that the plank has practically been decided on already and that it will call for resubmission—placing upon Congress responsibility for determining whether the proposed new constitutional amendment will call for modification or straight-out repeal.

With these beliefs widely accepted here, speculation among far-sighted political leaders turns to the ultimate fate of the temperance problem, not as bound up with the personal fortunes, say, of President Hoover or Governor Roosevelt in 1932, but as it may develop in the future, 10 or 20 years hence.

Several fair inferences are possible, political observers believe. First, there cannot, and will not, be any precipitate wet amendment to the Constitution. Thirteen states can block the move and can exercise an effective veto on any rash wet proposal put forward.

It should be made clear that any further gain of the congressional wets at the polls brings up the possibility of modification or repeal of the Volstead Act. The Wickersham Commission, consisting of wets and drys alike, after a year's careful study deplored this possibility. As for outright repeal of the Volstead Act, the commission branded it as nullification and "dishonest."

Yet congressional records show the distinct possibility of such action. The wet high-water mark came on the Beck-Linthicum bill for resubmission, defeated 227 to 187, or a difference of only 40 votes. A majority is all that is needed to modify or repeal the Volstead Act, unless subjected to presidential veto.

With a resubmission plank now forecast in both party platforms, the possibility exists that wets will be aided at some future time in securing a majority in the House, and later possibly in the Senate.

But the more immediatee and pressing problem is the status of the Eighteenth Amendment itself, if, and when, the two parties adopt resubmission planks. If both parties pledge themselves to resubmission or something stronger, the burden is placed on Congress of framing the type of amendment that may or may not eventually be sent out to the states, under the machinery of Article 5 of the Constitution, for the action of the 48 states.

Now, such an amendment can be presented to the states only if agreed upon by two-thirds of both House and Senate, and the argument may go on for years. Yet the sense of current politics does seem to show an increasing feeling for some form of resubmission. It would be far more difficult to get a proposed straight-out repeal amendment through the two-thirds barrier, than a more moderate form.

Consequently, the forecast made here is that it will not be a repeal amendment when it comes. The Wickersham commission was almost unanimous against repeal, though it drew a strong distinction between repeal and modification. Under repeal the commission declared the chief benefit of prohibition—federal control to prevent the saloon, would be lost.

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater

For its current exhibition held in the lobby, the Fine Arts Theater is showing photographs by Mrs. Bayard Wootten of North Carolina. The collection consists of portraits and nature studies.

Of particular interest are the portraits. They are of picturesque types chosen among the mountaineers of North Carolina. No fancy camera manipulation is necessary to make these persons interesting or attractive. With their weather-beaten faces and long white beards they serve as excellent models. Mrs. Wootten seems to gain their confidence, for they seem quite natural and dauntless in posing. Their furrowed skins and silvery hair and tattered clothes, seen through the lens, are poetic attributes. Mrs. Wootten makes no attempt to emphasize or contrast qualities. She seems to prefer a laissez-faire policy with the camera.

The landscapes acquaint us with the country in Carolina. There are plantation scenes, mountain vistas, portraits of cypress trees, trout pools and dunes.

There are also some interesting portrayals of handicraft workers making Jugtown pottery and weaving. It is a modest collection, but the photographs familiarize us with regions and persons strange and impressive.

D. A.

CANALS ALONG COAST OF ATLANTIC OPENED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—A 1770-mile intra-coastal canal system from Boston to Miami, Fla., with the exception of one short "open water" jump of 75 miles, was officially placed in operation when the 95-mile link from Beaufort, N. C., to the Cape Fear River was opened formally a week ago. Construction on the remaining 75-mile link, from Cape Fear to Winyah Bay, S. C., is already under way and dredges are at work on one-third of the area.

The newest link in the system, from Beaufort to Cape Fear, is open to craft drawing not more than nine feet, and by fall the canal will be completed to a depth of 12 feet, with a bottom width of 90 feet.

SCRIPPS PAPERS BACK SMITH

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Mr. Roy W. Howard, chairman of the board of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, announced all Scripps-Howard newspapers published yesterday an editorial entitled, "Give Us Smith," in favor of Mr. Alfred E. Smith for President.

Days of Clipper Depicted as New Ship Takes Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEARNY, N. J., June 11—A pageant depicting the glamour and the romance of clipper ship days marked the preliminary ceremonies at the launching of the Grace Line's steamer Santa Paula in the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company yard here today. The development of the steamship out of the colorful era of Donald McKay's fame as a designer and builder of fast sailing ships was traced in the pageant.

Station WJZ carried a description of the exercises and the actual launching ceremonies over a National Broadcasting Company network. A band played sea chanties and old marine music. Mrs. Edward T. Ford of San Francisco, wife of the president of the Panama Mail Service of the Grace Line, named the Santa Paula as the vessel, released from the land by hydraulic pressure, slid swiftly into the sea. The sponsor crashed a bottle of carbonated California orange juice across the towering steel stem as the vessel gave the first sign of backing away from the gay throng on the launching platform.

The Santa Paula is one of four ships building for the Grace Line, which serves the west coast of South America. In two adjoining slips, the hulls of the Santa Elena and Santa Lucia reared their huge outlines from the stocks. They will be launched within the next three months. The Santa Rosa, first of the fleet to be launched, slid into the tide-riled Hackensack on March 24.

These new liners are the first American ships in which every cabin has its private bath and all are outside rooms. The dining rooms of the new "Santa" ships are two stories high, with long French windows opening on the promenade. The dining saloons have specially constructed domes which roll back, transforming the halls into attractive outdoor cafés. The veranda club overlooking the swimming pool is a feature of each ship. The built-in tile pool and artificial beach comprise the largest outdoor swimming knots and carrying 222 passengers

The liners are 508 feet long, with 17,000 tons displacement. They are capable of making a speed of 20 knots and carrying 222 passangers on their transtropics trade route.

CUT IN ALLOWANCES FOR POOR PROTESTED

Protest against any reduction in allowances being given to the needy by the Overseers of the Public Welfare was voiced by the Boston Council of Social Agencies in an open letter sent to Mayor James M. Currey. The council acted yesterday at the quarterly luncheon in the Twentieth Century Club.

A committee, authorized by the executive committee of the council to study the problems of the welfare department and headed by Dr. Maurice Taylor, director of the Jewish Family Welfare Association, reported that the allowances are not excessive and "any further reduction would make them clearly insufficient." The council represents public and private social agencies in Greater Boston.

CONNECTICUT GETS LARGE GAME REFUGE

SIMSBURY, Conn., June 11 (AP)—A 2000-acre game refuge in Simsbury and Granby to be held in perpetuity as a haven for wild life and to be open to public use as a natural park is established in the will of George P. McLean of Simsbury, former Governor and United States Senator, admitted to probate yesterday.

Senator McLean provided generously for public and charitable institutions. The will lists bequests totaling $193,000 to public institutions in Simsbury and Hartford.

HOLYOKE LITERARY PRIZE GIVEN THREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 11—The Kathryn C. McFarland award of $75 offered each year at Mount Holyoke College for the best literary composition, has been divided this year between three students—Miss Fynette Fiske of Canandaigua, N. Y., author of a one-act play, "The Inspector"; Miss Matilda Reinhardt of Rochester, N. Y., for a group of poems, and Miss Eleanore Price of Moylan, Penna., writer of "The Silk Whip," a group of short stories.

The prize was established by Mr. Remsen V. Wood of Rochester, N. Y., in memory of his wife, a former student of the college, and is awarded by a board of judges, selected by the Mount Holyoke Monthly.

Repeal Benefits Held Exaggerated

Modification of the Eighteenth Amendment would probably not exert an important reviving influence on stock market prices, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York, whose bulletin on the subject is reprinted today by Whitney & Elwell, Boston brokers.

Under the heading, "Repeal Prospects and Stock Prices," the statement points out that there is "little likelihood of an important gain in the consumption of grains." In a heading summarizing the probable effects, the report declares that the favorable results foreseen by opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment are "generally overestimated."

"Modification," it continues, "would be important chiefly as a government revenue producing measure, in which capacity its benefits have been overstated by many advocates. Mere legalization of alcoholic beverages would not markedly expand the aggregate number of employment opportunities, although there would be considerable shifting from present methods of distribution. Intrinsically, therefore, modification would probably not exert an important reviving influence on stock market recovery."

SHIP LINES UNIFIED TO GET EFFICIENCY

Greater efficiency of operation and more evenly "spaced" sailings of Italian steamship lines, from New York and Boston to Mediterranean ports, are expected from an arrangement whereby the Cosulich Line, the Lloyd Sabaudo Line and the Navigazione Generale Italiana Line, will be under one direction—the Italian Line—it was announced yesterday.

Regular service to Boston with three ships of the line, en route from New York to Mediterranean ports, was also announced by Col. M. Serrati, a director of the Italian Line. Mr. Gilbert T. Brunelli, Boston manager, was host to a large gathering of port officials, shipping men and friends of the line, on board the motorship Saturnia, which called at Boston to embark about 145 passengers for Mediterranean ports, after taking on about 900 at New York.

ANNOUNCE EXPORT DATA

Exports from the Massachusetts customs district, comprising Boston and 10 sub-ports, for the month of April, made public today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin,

SUSPECT HELD IN LINDBERGH KIDNAPING CASE

Taxicab Driver Arrested Following Suicide of Morrow Maid

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—Ernest Brinkert, a taxicab driver with a criminal record, is being held by the police today for questioning in regard to the kidnaping and murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr.

Brinkert was arrested in New Rochelle, N. Y., last night by police from White Plains following the suicide of Violet Sharpe, a waitress who was in the home of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow at Englewood, N. J. after she had identified Brinkert's photograph on Thursday as that of a man who took her for an automobile ride on the night of March 1, when the baby was kidnaped. A detective waited for the taxicab driver at a home on East Post Road, White Plains, where he used to get calls for taxicab service. When Brinkert called up, the call was traced to a house on Sickles Avenue, New Rochelle, where he was later taken into custody.

The police traced Brinkert through a card they found when they searched Violet Sharpe's room at the Morrow home in Englewood. The card gave the name and address of a taxicab company operated by Brinkert which, they found, had gone out of business several months ago. Investigation revealed Brinkert's photograph in the rogue's gallery and showed that he had a police record.

Dissatisfied with Violet Sharpe's refusal to name the man with whom she was driving on the evening the baby was kidnaped, the police confronted her with his photograph. She identified it but the police decided to discontinue questioning her until the next day.

Dr. John F. Condon ("Jafsie"), who paid $50,000 ransom money to a man who represented himself as an agent of the kidnapers in a Bronx cemetary on the night of April 2, visited the New Rochelle police headquarters last night, but it was not disclosed whether he had identified Brinkert.

Although Violet Sharpe's name was withheld from statements given out on the progress of the investigation, the New Jersey police said she was the only servant in the Lindbergh and Morrow families who had not furnished an alibi that satisfied them. She has been under surveillance since she was first questioned a few days after the baby's disappearance, they said.

All the other 28 servants in the Morrow household had voluntarily described their activities on the night of March 1 in detail, the police said. Violet Sharpe, on the contrary, resented being questioned, gave evasive replies and changed her stories, they said.

Kidnaping Bill Passed

TRENTON, N. J., June 11 (AP)—A measure to impose the extreme penalty for kidnaping was passed last night by the Senate.

The bill would permit convicting juries to modify the penalty in their discretion to life imprisonment. Senator Sterner of Monmouth, sponsor of the bill, said he believed kidnapers would be discouraged from preying on New Jersey citizens. Approval of the measure by the Assembly was promised.

The Thinking Wives and Mothers of America Speak

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Party Conventions Facing Some of Big Issues of 1896

(Continued from Page 1)

was destined to be its candidate, had made bimetallism speeches in the House of Representatives, while at the St. Louis convention of that party it required all the heavy-handed political methods of Mark Hanna, plus the insistence of journalists like Herman Kohlsaat to get a gold plank into the platform.

However, the Republican Party did resist the pressure. The Democratic Party, however, came to Chicago with obviously a considerable majority of its delegates favoring free silver and the other radical features afterward incorporated in the platform. It came, furthermore, determined upon the nomination of Representative Richard Parks Bland of Missouri, who had long been the foremost exponent of bimetallism in the United States. A small majority of delegates, among whom were such practiced political fighters as William C. Whitney, August Belmont, and Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts, were equally determined either to prevent the indorsement of silver by the convention or in the event of its acceptance to defeat the ticket.

I was in Chicago at that time representing a great New York newspaper. Some years before I had printed in a Chicago newspaper, of which at the time I had control, a series of political articles by a young Congressman from Nebraska, William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan had made a notable speech on the tariff in support of the Wilson Tariff Bill, and was for a brief space of time quite a pet of the Cleveland Administration. It is needless to say that this amicable situation was rudely shaken when he turned from Cleveland and the gold standard to bimetallism. Because of his adherence to the latter cause he and his political associates in Nebraska were refused election as delegates to the Chicago convention. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of the Interior in the Cleveland Cabinet and a Nebraska man, headed the delegation from that State.

Encountered Bryan

Three days before the convention met, I encountered Bryan on the street in Chicago. After we had chatted a moment I, of course, put to him the question which every reporter put to a man in active politics at the time, as to what was likely to be the outcome of the convention.

"Well," he said, "you may laugh, but I think I have a speech that if I can deliver will make me the nominee of the convention." And then he went on to ask if I would go to see Governor Altgeld, with whom I was on terms of intimacy, and ask him if the Illinois delegates would not favor Bryan. I laughed at him. "You are too young," said I.

"I am more than 35, which is the Constitutional age prescribed."

"That is all right," I said, "but we are in the habit of nominating a man of even advanced years. Everybody will laugh at you as a boyish candidate."

"Well," he said, "let's leave that to the convention and the electorate. We have been long time friends. Would you mind talking to Altgeld?"

"Not a bit," I responded. And in a few hours had put the proposition up to Altgeld. He was one of the wisest of politicians beside being a man of very high patriotism and integrity, whose characteristics and convictions have been widely misrepresented and misunderstood. He laughed as I had.

"Tell Bryan," he responded, "that he is too young now, but just the right age for us to save up for a future battle."

The response was not encouraging to Bryan, but it did not lessen his activities. Altgeld was an earnest supporter of Bland and held the Illinois delegation for that candidate so long in the convention that individual members of the delegation revolted and compelled the Governor to relinquish his control and cast its vote for the Nebraskan.

Bryan's confidence in his star at this moment did not seem to the outsider to have much justification. He was not even a delegate to the convention. However convincing his speech, there was no certainty that it could be delivered. And yet hour by hour the way opened for him to make this greatest effort of his life and to win the prize. To begin with, it was apparent to the leaders of the silver forces in the convention that if they were to control the meeting they must admit some of the contesting delegations. Doubtless there was plausible reason for so doing. I do not care to go into that now. But the necessity of the case compelled the rejection of the gold delegates and the seating of the silver delegates until the latter forces were well intrenched behind the two-thirds majority. This process brought Bryan in at the head of his Nebraska delegation.

Cut and Dried in Advance

In all political conventions the procedure is pretty thoroughly cut and dried in advance. In Chicago in 1896 Senator David B. Hill of New York was slated to make the keynote address. He was recognized as what was called in those days a "gold bug" and a leader of a delegation pledged to the maintenance of the gold standard. To respond to him, the silver forces had selected a western senator, whom it would be more charitable not to mention now.

After the preliminaries were over Hill was given the platform and made a very telling and effective plea for conservative democracy. He was greeted with stony silence on the part of the majority of the delegates, but of course given a very enthusiastic reception by those of his own faction. Bryan sat with his delegation on the floor about 30 feet from the speaker and listened to him with intent concentration. I was in the press seats and observed the intentness with which the silver leader was analyzing the New Yorker's argument as he unfolded it. At this moment there was no certainty that the Nebraskan was going to get the floor. Under the rules of the convention, adopted at its first session, only one response to the Hill speech was possible. But where was the statesman who was to make that response?

As Hill went on unfolding his arguments and arousing great enthusiasm among his own followers it was apparent that Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, leader of the silver forces, was becoming more and more disquieted. I got a friend to go over and ask what the trouble was, and got word that the senator who was to respond to Hill had disappeared. The report was that the temptations on every side of the hall in the way of saloons had proved too much for him and he had thought it wise to disappear. At any rate, as soon as that fact was learned, some of us, friends of Bryan, including if I remember rightly Mr. Moreton Frewen, well-known in England as a bi-metalist, got word to Senator Jones that Bryan had a speech that we believed would be worth delivering. We didn't know at the moment how well worth. The western senator never reappeared. With no suggestion that the program had been changed, the floor leader called upon Mr. Bryan to answer Senator Hill. I left the press seats and went to a place on the platform where I was close enough to the speaker almost to reach out and touch him.

Radiated Sincerity

Bryan was then 35 years old, and a model of manly vigor. He had not the heavy frame which came to him later in life. His face was frank, eager, almost boyish, but radiated sincerity in its every expression. His voice was a marvel. In later years that organ had been too much played upon, but at this time it was as clear and resonant as a bell, and reached to every corner of the densely packed auditorium. He spoke rapidly, as one who had a message to deliver which he was determined should not be abridged for lack of time, but the clearness of his enunciation was such that none could fail to hear him. He had told me that he had a speech already prepared to meet this emergency, and it was, of course, this speech which he delivered. But with consummate skill for the first ten or fifteen minutes he wove into the perfected rhetorical phrases which he had prepared references to what Senator Hill had just said, and retorted to his arguments so that it seemed as though the orator was speaking extemporaneously, and was fired to a magnificent indignation by the statements of his predecessor.

Hill's speech, of course, also had been prepared. On such occasions men do not go before national assemblies to put their genius for extemporaneous speaking to the test. But the arguments and the statistics which the New Yorker had laboriously collated were successfully met by the young Nebraskan from the storehouse of his own memory of facts pertinent to the currency question. Gradually he swung away from the purely argumentative side of his speech and demolished the arguments of the other side by proclamations of his own creed. And then as one after the other snapping epigrams and resonant phrases poured from his lips—I admit they read pretty badly in type—with the sincerity of his countenance backing them up, the great crowd was stirred to such enthusiasm as I have never seen in any public gathering in a long life of attendance upon them. He did not fear audacity at times. And when he poured forth prophecies of what that convention with its silver majority was ready to do and closed that period with the phrase: "We argue no longer. We plead no more. We demand and we defy" it seemed as though the whole 18,000 people in that large hall, with the exception of New York's little body of delegates, arose to their feet and cheered. And when the famous closing phrase of the Cross of Gold and Crown of Thorns, with which all people are familiar, was delivered the spectacle beggared description.

To the speaker, as he made his way back to his seat on the floor with his delegation, came a note from Senator Jones saying, "You can be nominated on the first ballot. Shall we proceed?" Bryan sent back the word: "If my boom will not last over night, it will not last until November. Go ahead with the regular order." The only regular order which that crowd would by any possibility stand for was quick adjournment to talk over the situation and very soon thousands were streaming out into the streets. At that time that part of Chicago was looked upon as almost in the suburbs, the Colosseum having been erected near the World's Fair grounds. When I got down town after a hasty trip on a suburban train I went to the rather second-rate hotel at which Mr. Bryan was staying and found his one room crowded with people. He wanted to speak to me and we went into his bathroom, where he sat on the edge of the tub during the conference, a singular attitude for a man who an hour before had been on the platform cheered by thousands. Oddly enough throughout his political career Bryan was always doing that sort of thing. However handsome his suite, the main rooms were always left to his guests and he held his conferences out in the hall or in the bathroom. Essentially he was the Great Commoner as he liked to call himself.

The next day, of course, he was nominated and history tells the rest of the story. Chicago has had many spectacular conventions. It may be facing one of the Democratic Party this month but it is unlikely that anything paralleling the '96 convention will ever again be seen by a politician.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Gertrude J. Perks, London, Eng.
Mrs. Fred R. Raven, Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Fred R. Raven, Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Miss Mattie S. Raven, Princeton, N. J.
Mrs. Harry F. Hildebrand, Indianapolis, Ind.
Harold S. Hildebrand, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss William S. Gatchell, Washington, D. C.
Miss Marie E. Gatchell, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Flora M. Rose, Cleveland, Ohio.
W. P. Powell, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Betty Wiggin, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
George O. Wiggin, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Mrs. Grace Von Mohr, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Emma B. Tobold, Cleveland, Ohio.
John W. Koerner, Patchogue, N. Y.
Mrs. Idylle Campkin, London, Eng.
Miss Roxanna Campkin, London, Eng.
C. R. Campkin, London, Eng.
John W. Oliver, Philadelphia, Penna.
Harry A. Trull, Wayne, Penna.
H. Bowker, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mollie E. Harris, Fairport Harbor, Ohio.
Mrs. Anna Burgess, Ohio.

Bankers Go Home Fortified to Give Hand to Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 11—Chicago was selected as the 1933 meeting place of the American Institute of Banking as its thirtieth annual convention was brought to a close here yesterday after five days of discussion of banking problems.

The meeting revealed a determination of bankers to master the business troubles of the moment and make their profession one of greater service. Practically every message presented in conference rooms carried in some measure an analysis of how bankers can surmount prevailing conditions and become leaders toward economic recovery.

Mr. Frank N. Hall, Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, was elected to succeed Mr. Henry J. Mergler, Cincinnati, as president of the institute; Mr. Albert S. Puelicher, Milwaukee, vice-president; executive council—Mr. Frank R. Curda, Chicago, Central Republic Bank & Trust Company; Mr. T. Edward Kellar, Boston, State Street Trust; Mr. Freeman Strickland, Atlanta, First National Bank, and Mr. J. Ross Burhouse, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Company.

Port of New York Greets the Acadia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—The port of New York turned on a noisy welcome today for the Eastern Steamship Line's 10,000-ton steamer Acadia, which came in from the builders at Newport News. Escorted by a fleet of tugs and fireboats, the vessel passed through a barrage of daylight fireworks. On board were Capt. E. E. O'Donnell, president of the line; Mr. William K. Irving, vice-president, and a number of other executives of the steamship and shipbuilding companies.

The Acadia will go on the passenger run between New York and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. On her trial trip she logged close to 22 knots and made the trip up from the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Corporation in record time. The Acadia sails for Yarmouth next Thursday, June 16, at 10 a. m. More than 100 persons from New York, Boston and Nova Scotia have been invited to make the trip as special guests of the line.

The vessel is a sister ship to the St. John, which recently went into service between Boston and St. John, N. B. She is 402 feet long. The vessel has a cruising radius of 13 days at 18 knots. She can carry 756 passengers and a crew of 178. Capt. William F. Lakeman, formerly master of the Evangeline, will command the newest liner.

Concessions Confront France At Reparations Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

under the Young plan after the expiration of the Hoover moratorium. They knew that these sums would not be paid, but to omit them from the country's balance sheet would have been to admit the legitimacy of Germany's default.

The new Government, which enters upon its first major negotiation at Lausanne, can have no other point of view. Yet in the "transactional" arrangement which it will undoubtedly try to make, it may be persuaded to accept a smaller margin of pure reparation indemnities than the representatives of the Tardieu régime would have done.

Little Support for Cancellation

Some of the leading spokesmen of the Radical Party, which now occupies a dominant position both in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies, have made individual statements favoring the complete cancellation of reparations and war debts. The outstanding example is M. Joseph Caillaux. The cancellation program has so far failed to gain any considerable following in France.

The task of the French delegation to Lausanne is not an enviable one. It is even said that members of the former Government are heaving great sighs of relief at not having to make the pilgrimage to the Swiss city. For M. Herriot, the expedition is a test of supreme importance. Only a few days after assuming the burden of leadership, he must engage in highly technical discussions and in negotiations of the utmost political delicacy. A strong opposition in Parliament will seize upon any sign of weakness and criticize to the utmost anything that seems to be a defection from spirited defense of French interests.

Needless to say, France insists that any concessions made to Germany in the realm of reparations must have their counterpart in reduction or cancellation of allied debts to the United States. M. Herriot has consistently been even more emphatic on this point than were M. Tardieu and his associates. All Frenchmen are agreed that it depends upon Washington whether anything useful can be accomplished at Lausanne. Any agreement reached there will be conditional upon definite action by the United States Government.

Assuming, as appears likely, that one feature of the Lausanne settlement will be a prolongation of the existing moratorium on German payments, France will be the loser by about $60,000,000 annually, even if recourse is had to the moratoria which can be claimed on French debts to the United States and England.

Britain's Help Sought

In dealing with the reparations problem, France is extremely desirous of acting in concert with England. This was the traditional policy of the Laval and Tardieu governments, and M. Herriot is even more notable for his inclination to remain on the best of terms with Great Britain.

France feels that the permanent settlement so eagerly desired across the Channel can best be attained if England will consent to act as the spokesman of the former Allied powers both in dealing with the United States and with Germany.

It is felt that Great Britain is in the best position of any European country to obtain from the United States some assurance that a decrease in reparations payments will be followed by a corresponding reduction of Europe's debts to America.

England is likewise asked to obtain from Germany some assurance that if concessions are made with regard to reparations, the Reich will abandon, at least for a time, its attacks on other provisions of the Versailles treaty, notably those concerning disarmament and the former German colonies.

Some such arrangement as has been proposed by Sir Arthur Salter in his book entitled "Recovery" might prove acceptable to France. This plan provides that, after a moratorium of several years, Germany should be required to pay an annual sum of about 400,000,000 marks, guaranteed by the revenue of the German railways.

Tendency Toward Conciliation

This scheme bears a certain similarity to a plan proposed by France during the discussions preparatory to the conference at Lausanne last January which never materialized. The French scheme called for annual payments, following a moratorium, of 660,000,000 marks, likewise guaranteed by German railway bonds. The fact that the Salter plan calls for smaller payments than the French scheme proposed last January and that it is favorably commented upon in France indicates a tendency toward conciliation on the French side.

France is perhaps more keenly aware than any other country of the imminence of financial collapse in eastern and central Europe. This, after all, may prove to be the decisive factor in the Lausanne settlement, just as the Austro-German financial crisis a year ago precipitated the Hoover moratorium. The Tardieu plan for an economic entente between the Danubian states was designed to forestall such an emergency. Herriot is certain to revive it, probably with changes in phraseology which will make its relation to the Briand scheme for a European Union more apparent. Something is certain to be said about it at Lausanne.

SPANISH AID SOUGHT

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 11 (By U. P.)—President Justo was petitioned by the Chamber of Deputies Thursday to request the Spanish Government to take steps to avoid suspension of the Transatlantic Company's steamship service between Barcelona and Buenos Aires.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WIGHTMAN CUP TO U. S. WOMEN

Mrs. Moody Wins From Miss Dorothy Round to Clinch Series

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 11 (AP)—The United States successfully defended the Wightman Cup, women's international tennis team trophy, today as Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., the champion, defeated Miss Dorothy E. Round of Great Britain. It was the fourth straight victory and clinched the series.

Mrs. Moody was victorious over Miss Round by scores of 6—2, 6—3. The American team had captured all three matches yesterday. It was the first time since 1926 that the American women triumphed on Wimbledon's turf in the Wightman Cup matches.

The United States now has the biggest lead yet enjoyed in the series by either country, with six team victories in 10 years.

Miss Round tried rushing the net against Mrs. Moody from the outset but succeeded only in making the tennis more interesting. The British girl dropped her own service in the opening game but made it good in the third and fifth games. She sustained several brisk rallies but was unable to mach Mrs. Moody's steadiness from the baseline.

Mrs. Moody kept Miss Round on the baseline throughout the second and kept command from the start, with the exception of a few lapses in service. The British girl broke through the American's service in the third and fifth games, dropping her own at love in between these. Thereafter Miss Round's attempts to reach the net generally resulted in a passing shot by the American, who ran out the set at 6—3 to settle the match.

Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall gave the English team its first triumph of the series when she defeated Helen M. Jacobs, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Hollywood	43	26	.623
Portland	41	28	.594
San Francisco	38	30	.545
Los Angeles	34	33	.515
Oakland	32	36	.471
Sacramento	31	38	.449
Seattle	31	38	.449
Missions	24	44	.353

RESULTS JUNE 10

Sacramento 7, Missions 2.
Seattle 14, Portland 5.
Hollywood 4, Los Angeles 1.
San Francisco 5, Oakland 4.

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Ohio State Leads By Placing Seven

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 11—Ohio State University led 68 colleges in qualifying at Stagg Field yesterday for the eleventh annual outdoor track and field championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The Buckeyes placed even times in the 10 events in which preliminaries were held. No trials were held in six events.

Thirty-eight names trailed Ohio State in placing. University of Illinois placed six times, Indiana University, University of Minnesota and University of Oklahoma five each. Ineligible athletes placed in a number of events because the meet, a semifinal Olympic tryout, gave them a chance to show their ability as prospects for the American Olympic team. In each case of an ineligible place-winner, additional eligible contestants were qualified, so the point score will be kept straight in the finals. Trials were held in the 400-meter hurdles because it is an Olympic event. It will not count in N. C. A. A. points.

Two meet records were bettered. G. J. Saling '32 of University of Iowa, Big Ten champion and world's record breaker, set a new N. C. A. A. mark in the 220-yard low hurdles, straightaway, when he won the second heat in 23.1s. The old mark, set in 1928 by F. J. Cuhel of Iowa, was a tenth of a second slower.

In the 880-yard run, an ineligible contender, E. A. Gray '32 of Abilene Christian bettered the meet record with 1m. 53.2s., but this will not go into the books. D. A. Letts, University of Chicago, set the mark of 1m. 53.5s. last year, and it still stands. Ralph Metcalfe '33 of Marquette University won fast heats of the 100 and 220-yard dashes. He traversed the century in 9.6s. and the furlong in 21.3s. In the latter event J. A. Johnson '34 of Illinois State Normal won the fastest heat in 21.1s.

100-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by Ralph Metcalfe '33, Marquette; H. P. Thompton '34, Minnesota, second. Time—9.6s.

Second Heat—Won by J. A. Johnson '34, Illinois S. N.; D. J. Bennett '34, Ohio State, second. Time—9.8s.

Third Heat—Won by H. A. Hellmich '34, Illinois; R. P. Pierce '33, North Dakota, second. Time—9.8s.

220-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by Ralph Metcalfe '33, Marquette; P. W. Glass '33, Oklahoma A. & M., second. Time—21.3s.

Second Heat—Won by D. J. Bennett '34, Ohio State; W. I. Murray '33, Illinois S. N., second. Time—21.6s.

Third Heat—Won by H. P. Thompton '34, Minnesota; H. A. Hellmich '34, Illinois, second. Time—21.2s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. A. Johnson '34, Illinois S. N.; Ernest Useman '33, Illinois, second. Time—21.1s.

440-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by Alex H. Wilson '32, Notre Dame; R. W. Arnold '33, Michigan State, second; I. W. Fuqua '34, Indiana, third. Time—48.7s.

Second Heat—Won by E. R. Russell '33, Michigan; R. S. Pfingst, Western S. T., second; E. G. Wessling '33, Iowa State, third. Time—49.1s.

Third Heat—Won by Roger Keast, Michigan State; Raymond Burns '32, Butler, second; Morris Teitelbaum '33, Ohio State, third. Time—48.6s.

880-YARD RUN

First Heat—Won by C. C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana; *N. R. Hoads, Kansas S. T., second; L. A. Kenny '34, Purdue, third; W. E. Lemen '34, Michigan, fourth. Time—1m. 54.2s.

Second Heat—Won by *E. A. Gray '32, Abilene; *G. W. Dawson '32, Oklahoma, second; G. V. Cunningham '34, Kansas, third; E. T. Turner '33, Michigan, fourth; L. J. Hutton '33, Illinois Normal, fifth. Time—1m. 53.3s. (betters meet record, but winner ineligible).

Third Heat—Won by Adolph Schiller, Texas; D. R. Duncan '34, Missouri, second; Earl Labertew '33, Iowa State. Time—1m. 56.1s.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES

First Heat—Won by C. H. Scheifley '34, Minnesota; J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State, second; E. W. Roden '34, Wisconsin, third; C. P. Liberty, Michigan State, fourth. Time—14.7s.

Second Heat—Won by G. J. Saling '32, Iowa; J. D. Black '32, Ohio State, second; H. W. Hichley '32, Kansas State, third; E. G. Bath, Michigan State, fourth. Time—14.6s.

220-YARD LOW HURDLES

First Heat—Won by J. A. C. Keller '32, Ohio State, Lambert Reed, Bradley P. I., second. Time—23.6s.

Second Heat—Won by G. J. Saling '32, Iowa; C. E. Mears, Ohio Wesleyan, second. Time—23.1s (new meet record).

Third Heat—Won by C. C. Crouch Jr. '33, Indiana; O. H. Duggins '34, Northwestern, second. Time—24s.

Fourth Heat—Won by C. H. Scheifley '34, Minnesota; Van Wyngarden, Morningside, second. Time—23.7s.

*400-METER HURDLES

First Heat—Won by Eugene Beatty '33, Michigan State; Clyde Blanchard, Arizona, second; L. A. Thurston '34, Iowa, third. Time—54.3s.

Second Heat—Won by J. W. Lewis, City of Detroit; K. G. Simmons, Michigan Normal, second; C. E. Mears, Ohio Wesleyan, third. Time—56.1s.

Running Broad Jump (Qualifiers)—Lambert Redd, Bradley P. I., 24ft. 8¾in.; J. W. Brooks '34, Chicago, 23ft. 11¼in.; C. O. Crouch Jr. '33, Indiana, 23ft. 7¼in.; J. H. Morris '32, Oklahoma, 23ft. 7¼in.; G. L. Moll '32, Oklahoma, 23ft. 1¾in.; A. Dreesieke, Elmhurst, 22ft. 11⅝in.; W. S. Portmess, Depaul, 22ft. 10¾in.; R. D. Owens, Georgia, 22ft. 3⅞in.; R. S. Nell '34, Illinois, 22ft. 2in.; O. H. Duggins '34, Northwestern, 22ft. 1in.

Sixteen-Pound Shotput (Qualifiers) — H. M. Rhea '32, Nebraska, 49ft. 9¾in.; C. L. Munn '33, Minnesota, 48ft. 10¾in.; A. D. Howell '32, Oklahoma, 46ft. 8½in.; Leroy Dues, City of Detroit, 46ft.; Fred Black, Drake, 44ft. 10¾in.; G. Bachelor, Georgia, 44ft. 9in.; T. Minehover, North Dakota, 44ft. 1¾in.; G. S. Kabt '33, Wisconsin, 44ft. 1in.; *Carl Parker '35, Lake Forest, 43ft. 11in.; Eugene Rousseanni, Marquette, 42ft. 11in.

Discus Throw (Qualifiers)—N. F. Mountain, Penn College, 151ft. 9½in.; F. L. Purma '32, Illinois, 149ft. 3¼in.; G. Bachelor, Georgia, 148ft. 8in.; Melvin Thornhill '32, Kansas, 146ft. 8in.; Booker Brooks '32, Michigan, 147ft. 1in.; A. D. Howell '32, Oklahoma, 145ft. 2¼in.; G. S. Kabt '33, Wisconsin, 138ft.; *W. F. Bushee '32, Indiana, 137ft. 6in.; W. J. Youngerman '35, Iowa, 136ft. 3¼in.; E. R. Classen '33, Kansas State, 135ft. 4¼in.; T. Mienhover, North Dakota, 135ft. 3¾in.

Javelin Throw (Qualifiers)—*D. A. Purvis '35, Purdue, 204ft. 4¾in.; G. F. Batchelor, Georgia, 196ft. 10in.; Clarence Sample, Arizona, 192ft. 8¼in.; H. C. Smith '32, Ohio State, 192ft. 7in.; B. D. Marks '32, Oklahoma, 189ft. 8¾in.; G. D. Williams '33, Hampton Institute, 188ft. 10¼in.; G. J. Novotny '32, Wisconsin, 186ft. 2¼in.; H. E. Robinson '33, Illinois, 186ft. ¼in.; P. G. Brown, Southern I. N., 183ft. 8½in.; Eugene Ronzanni, Marquette, 182ft. 3¾in.; O. E. Nelson, '33, Iowa, 179ft. 2in.

*Ineligible for points.

Interzone Final To United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—The United States settled the final Davis Cup tie on this side of the ocean in short order yesterday, when the United States champions, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn defeated Richardo Pernambuco and Ivo Simoni, the doubles team finally selected by Brazil for the event, in the doubles match of the series, in addition to the two singles matches won on Thursday. The score was 6—1, 6—1, 6—2, and the match lasted 37 minutes.

In each set the winners took the first five games, only to drop one or two before capturing the set. In the first set, the Brazilians did not win a rally until the Americans had won the first three games to love, and had scored the first point in the fourth. But after this, they improved, and made many brilliant shots during the balance of the contest.

Pernambuco will encounter Allison as originally announced, in the opening match of the final pair of singles this afternoon, but both teams will show others than Cruz and Shields in the second match. Van Ryn will play for United States, while the selection to represent Brazil is not yet determined.

The winning team will depart for Europe next Tuesday in the Europa, while the losers are going to Wilmington, Del., to play in the Delaware state tourney next week.

AMERICAN LACROSSE LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Boston	3	0	32	17	1.000
Brooklyn	2	0	27	9	1.000
Baltimore	1	0	16	7	1.000
N. Y. Giants	1	2	32	27	.333
N. Y. Yankees	1	3	28	54	.250
Toronto	0	3	21	40	.000

RESULTS JUNE 10

N. Y. Giants 16, N. Y. Yankees 8.
Toronto at Boston (postponed).

GIANTS TOPPLE CITY RIVALS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—New York Giants box lacrosse team defeated its city rival, the New York Yankees, 16 to 8, at the Polo Grounds here last night, in an American Lacrosse League contest, the first between the two this season. The Giants piled up a 5-to-1 lead in the first period and easily maintained it throughout. Jim O'Reagan of the Giants was the high scorer with five goals.

LACROSSE POSTPONEMENT

Because the Toronto Leafs Lacrosse team was unable to muster a full team to play the Boston Shamrocks in an American Lacrosse League game at Fenway Park last night the contest was postponed until a later date. The Shamrock management announced that all tickets would be good at the next contest, June 17, with Baltimore. The local club staged an exhibition game between its own players for the benefit of those who came.

RETURN HARVARD OARSMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED TOP, Conn., June 11—Apparently the good that was sought in a recent shift by Coach Charlie Whiteside has materialized, for yesterday he returned all the men to their former positions and announced that the Harvard varsity and junior varsity lineups at present are the ones likely to face Yale June 24. Gerard J. Cassedy '33 is back at stroke with Augustin H. Parker Jr. '32 again stroking the junior boat, while Edward Yoemans Jr. '33 returned to No. 2 in the varsity from stroking the juniors. The freshman eight received a blow when George T. Keyes was ordered out of the boat for a few days to rest, with Richard A. Dow of the combination crew filling in for him. The varsity and junior varsity lineups as they are expected to face Yale follow: Varsity, bow—W. H. Holcombe '33, 2—Edward Yoemans Jr. '33, 3—Josiah M. Erickson '33, 4—Roger H. Hallowell '33, 5—Malcolm Bancroft '33, 6—W. Benjamin Bacon '33, 7—Robert Saltonstall Jr. 33, stroke—Gerard J. Cassedy '33, coxswain—Henry H. Bissell '33. Junior varsity, bow—Albert L. Nickerson '33, 2—Taggart Whipple '34, 3—Bradford Simmons '34, 4—Charles F. Hovey '33, 5—Grindley Barrows '34, 6—John W. Peirce '33, 7—Francis J. Swayze '33, stroke—Augustin H. Parker Jr. '32, coxswain—Edward B. Litchfield '34.

SARAZEN SAILS FOR HOME

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., June 11 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, bearing the cup emblematic of his record-breaking victory in the British open golf championship, left for the United States today on the Mauretania. "My ambition now is to win the double crown," smiled Sarazen, "and I am going back to try to add the American open to my list of winnings. We ought to give 'em a good golf show out there on Long Island." Sarazen was accompanied by Macdonald Smith, who finished second, and Tommy Armour, the dethroned holder of the British title.

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BRANDT PUTS BRAVES AHEAD

Beats Hallahan in Pitchers' Battle—Dodgers Defeat Cubs

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	30	22	.577
Chicago	29	22	.569
Pittsburgh	24	23	.511
St. Louis	25	25	.500
Brooklyn	26	28	.481
New York	23	25	.479
Philadelphia	24	29	.453
Cincinnati	24	31	.436

RESULTS JUNE 10

Boston 2, St. Louis 1.
New York 4, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 8.

Ed Brandt pitched the Boston Braves back into first place in the National League standing yesterday by checking the St. Louis Cardinals by the score of 2 to 1. Brooklyn helped the Braves by defeating the Chicago Cubs, 4 to 3. The New York Giants continued to play winning ball under the management of Bill Terry, beating the Cincinnati Reds again, 4 to 3. Philadelphia triumphed over Pittsburgh, 6 to 5.

Brandt and Bill Hallahan had a pitchers' battle at Braves Field and it was anyone's ball game until the last man was out in the ninth. The Cards outhit the Braves, 9 to 8, but could not touch Brandt in the pinches. The big Boston left-hander did not give a base on balls and struck out three. Red Worthington's double in the sixth, scoring Bill Urbanski, gave the Tribe its winning run. Worthington also connected with a triple. Prisch and Blades each made two hits for the Cardinals. Charlie Gelbert drove in Blades with the only Cardinal run in the second inning.

Hollis Thurston limited the Cubs to six safeties and defeated the veteran spitballer, Burleigh Grimes. Joe Stripp played a prominent part in the Brooklyn victory by hitting a double and triple and driving in two runs. Sukeforth also tripled for the Dodgers. Grimes pitched the first seven innings for the Cubs and Bob Smith finished. Stanley Hack led the Chicago attack with a triple and single. Hemsley hit a home run.

Mel Ott was again the hero as the Giants defeated the Reds. This time, instead of a hit, it was his long fly in the seventh inning that sent home Leonard Koenecke with the winning run. The Giants found it a problem to solve the delivery of Red Lucas, veteran Cincinnati right-hander, who held them to seven hits. Carl Hubbell went the distance for New York and won his sixth game of the 1932 season. Babe Herman's homer accounted for two of Cincinnati's runs.

The Phillies split even in their four-game series with the Pirates behind the pitching of Ray Benge. Benge was touched for a total of 15 hits during the nine innings, but came through brilliantly with men on base. Heinie Meine worked for the Pirates, but was not quite as effective as his opponent. Paul Waner hit a homer and single for the Pirates and batted in three runs. Hurst scored twice for the Phillies.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	x	2	8	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0

Batteries—Brandt and Spohrer; Hallahan and Wilson. Umpires—Donnelly, Pfirman and Quigley. Time—1h. 44m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	x	4	7	0
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	9	2

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan, O'Farrell; Lucas and Lombardi. Umpires—Stark and Moran. Time—2h. 10m.

AT BROOYLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	x	4	11	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	6	1

Batteries — Thurston and Sukeforth; Grimes, Smith and Hemsley. Losing pitcher —Grimes. Umpires—Reardon and Klem. Time—2h.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	x	6	11	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	15	1

Batteries—Benge and Davis; Meine and Grace. Umpires—Barr, Rigler and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 4m.

COLUMBIA LIGHTWEIGHTS FEATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11—Columbia's lightweight crew strengthened the opinion that it would row in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association junior varsity regatta here June 20 by thoroughly defeating the Columbia jayvees by approximately five lengths in a three-mile brush here yesterday. The United States Naval Academy crews were shaken up yesterday, leaving only Capt. H. E. Shelton Jr. '32 at stroke, C. P. Nelson '32 at bow and D. G. Burdick '32 at No. 3 of the varsity which rowed on the Severn. There is no assurance that the shift is final. The crews from California were impressive in their workouts, although not tested as yet. Syracuse rested in the afternoon after a 10-mile row in the morning. Rowing a point and sometimes two points lower, the varsity easily pulled away from the jayvees and freshmen. The Navy lineups of yesterday: Varsity, bow—C. P. Nelson '32, 2—G. W. Jewett '32, 3—D. G. Burdick '32, 4—W. F. A. Wendt '33, 5—J. B. Weeks '33, 6—J. V. Smith '34, 7—J. M. McMahon '34, stroke—Capt. H. E. Shelton Jr. '32, coxswain—F. R. Wahlig '33. Junior varsity: bow—C. H. Becker '34, 2—O. M. White '32, 3—M. W. Wood '34, 4—H. W. Anderson '32, 5—J. L. Phillips '33, 6—Stone, 7—A. P. Comn '34, stroke—R. P. Criswell '34, coxswain—V. H. Krulak '34.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Buffalo	35	19	.648
Baltimore	34	23	.596
Newark	31	24	.564
Montreal	30	26	.536
Rochester	28	27	.509
Jersey City	26	33	.448
Toronto	22	31	.415
Reading	15	39	.278

RESULTS JUNE 10

Newark 6, Rochester 3.
Toronto 5, Jersey City 3.
Montreal 4, Baltimore 1.
Reading 4, Buffalo 1.

TAILER FACES PARKER

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 11 (AP)—After upsetting the medalist and favorite in the quarterfinals, T. Suffern Tailer Jr. of New York defeated J. Wolcott Brown of Spring Lake, N. J., yesterday afternoon, 1 up, to enter the finals of the metropolitan amateur golf championship. Tailer continued the same par golf against Brown that he used to eliminate George T. Dunlap Jr., intercollegiate champion, 2 and 1, in the morning. John E. Parker, captain-elect of Yale's golf team, won the other finals position, defeating John J. Sharkey of West Orange, 1 up in 19 holes.

HONOR BRIGHT WINS GOLF FINAL

THORNHILL, Ont., June 11 (AP)—Miss Honor Bright of Welland yesterday won the Ontario women's golf championship by defeating Miss Winnifred Robinson of St. Catherines, 4 and 3. Miss Bright eliminated the defending champion, Miss Ada Mackenzie of Toronto, in the semifinals.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Lafayette 3, Lehigh 2.
Boston College 2, Tufts 1.

Hall and Jones In N. E. Tennis Final

HARTFORD, Conn., June 11 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., and David N. Jones of New York, each of whom reached the finals in hard-fought semifinal matches, were matched today for the championship in the New England tennis tournament.

Miss Claire Smith of Pine Orchard reached the finals yesterday by eliminating Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., Connecticut state women's singles champion who was seeded No. 1, 6—3, 6—1. Miss Smith was matched today against Miss Peggy Goodwin of Hartford for the championship.

Jones, seeded No. 2, yesterday eliminated H. Holbrook Hyde of Hartford, 5—7, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6 in one of the most hard-fought matches seen on the local courts. Hall was slow swinging into his game and lost the first set 6—3, to Jerome Lang of New York, but settled down and took the next three in succession, 3—6, 7—5, 7—5, 6—1.

Frederic Mercur and Hall reached the finals in the men's doubles. In the finals they will meet the winners of a match between Jones and Alfred H. Chapin Jr., and Hyde and John R. Gow of Simsbury.

Two matches in the mixed doubles were defaulted yesterday, although one default came after the defaulting team had a strong lead.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Lang of New York, were leading Miss L. Terry and Arthur S. Wright, 6—2, 5—2, and match point when word was received calling Lang away on a business call. After a conference he decided to default.

DR. McCAULIFF AND FISCHER IN FINAL

PHILADELPHIA, June 11 (AP)—Dr. Eugene McCauliff of Yonkers, N. Y., former Fordham star, and Dr. Carl Fischer of Woodbury, N. J., advanced yesterday to the final of the middle states and Pennsylvania tennis tournament.

Dr. McCauliff defeated Don Strachan of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4, and Dr. Fischer defeated Gabriel Lavine of Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6.

An upset occurred in the doubles when R. Norris Williams 2d, former Davis Cup player, and Samuel P. Gilpin, defending singles champion, lost to W. Linglebach and Strachan, 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5, in the semifinal round. The other match went the full five sets, E. M. Edwards of Philadelphia and L. B. Edwards of Calucutta, India, conquering Dr. McCauliff and S. W. Pearson of Philadelphia, 5—7, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

YALE CREW CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YALE FERRY, Conn., June 11—Coach Ed Leader experimented somewhat yesterday when he made four changes in the Yale varsity crew. John P. Hallett '34, junior varsity bow, has changed places with Richard M. Davis '33; James W. Urquhart '33, junior varsity No. 7 changed with J. R. Atwood '34; J. E. Meyer Jr. '34, No. 6 in the juniors, spared for James R. Agen '34, temporarily unable to row at No. 5 in the varsity, and Dave B. Manuel '32, No. 2 in the junior boat, is filling in at No. 4 in the varsity for E. J. Esselstyne Jr. '32. Also by way of experimenting, Donald Grant, 150-pound varsity coach, took the place of the varsity coxswain, Robert J. Mayer '32, who rode in the launch, and James W. Standart '33 was coxswain of the juniors in place of Clarence R. Conger 3d '32 The lineups as they rowed yesterday: Varsity, bow—J. P. Hallett '34, 2—E. L. Brewster '33, 3—J. W. Urquhart '33, 4—D. B. Manuel '32, 5—J. E. Meyer Jr. '34, 6—R. L. Goodale '32, 7—Capt. James Knott '32, stroke—J. H. Jackson '34, coxswain—Don Grant. Junior varsity, bow—R. M. Davis '33, 2—J. G. Zimmerman '34B, 3—E. W. Stetson Jr. 34, 4—J. McC. Mertz '33, 5—F. S. Atwood '34B, 6—W. S. Garnsey 3d '33, 7—H. M. Brookfield Jr. '34, stroke—H. P. Shepard '33S, coxswain—J. W. Standart '33.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	34	20	.630
Indianapolis	29	22	.569
Columbus	31	24	.564
Milwaukee	25	24	.510
Kansas City	24	27	.471
Toledo	24	28	.462
Louisville	21	29	.420
St. Paul	18	32	.360

RESULTS JUNE 10

Columbus 8, Milwaukee 5.
Kansas City 20, Toledo 7.
Louisville 3, Minneapolis 2 (10 innings).
St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 2.

CO-CAPTAINS AT AMHERST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., June 11—William F. Owen Jr. '34 and Edmund C. Twitchell '33 have been elected co-captains of the Amherst College lawn tennis team for next year. Nine letters were awarded members of this year's team as follows: Capt. Alexander B. Bielaski Jr. '32, Emmons Bryant Jr. '32, Kermit A. Kennedy, Owen '32, Burnap Post '32, Manager Walter H. Rozell Jr. '32, William T. Stewart '32, Twitchell and Lewis R. Whitehead '32.

WASHINGTON CREW STARTS EAST

SEATTLE, June 11 (AP)—The best conditioned University of Washington crew, 15 strong, Coach Al Ulbrickson said he has ever taken East, entrained last night for the intercollegiate rowing regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the Olympic tryouts. Coach Ulbrickson said only one limbering-up workout will be taken over the four-mile course on the Hudson before the race June 20.

GREAT BRITAIN LEADS 2 TO 0

WARSAW, Poland, June 11 (AP)—The British Davis Cup team took a commanding lead in its match with Poland yesterday, winning the first two singles matches. Harold G. N. Lee defeated Maks Stolarow in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3, and Frederick J. Perry beat Ignacy Tloczynski, also in straight sets, 7—5, 8—6, 6—2.

GERMANY AND IRELAND DIVIDE

BERLIN, June 11 (AP)—Germany and Ireland yesterday divided honors in the first day's play of their Davis Cup tennis series. Daniel Prenn defeated E. A. Maguire, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3, to give the Germans a temporary lead, but G. Lyttleton Rogers, Irish ace, evened the score by turning back Gotifried von Cramm in a long five-set match. The score was 6—4, 10—8, 4—6, 8—7, 6—4.

JAPANESE IN SEMIFINAL

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, June 11 (AP)—The Japanese Davis Cup tennis team yesterday entered the semifinal round of the European zone, winning the doubles match with Denmark. The Japanese won the first two singles matches Thursday. In yesterday's match Jiro Saioh and R. Miki defeated Anker Jacobsen and Einer Ulrich in four sets, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

BOWDEN AND McELVANNY WIN

NEW YORK, June 11—Frank Bowden and Ralph McElvanny defeated Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok and Edward W. Burns Jr., 7—5, 6—4, Friday afternoon at the New York Tennis Club to enter the final round of the metropolitan clay courts doubles championship. This was the only match played Friday.

ARGENTINA PICKS TEAM OF 12

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 11 (AP)—Twelve swimmers, including Maria Lenk, holder of the South American record for the 100-meter backstroke, yesterday were named to represent Argentina in the Olympics at

YANKEES WIN IN 11 INNINGS

Defeat Detroit, 8 to 7—Senators, Athletics Triumph

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	35	16	.700
Washington	31	21	.596
Philadelphia	29	23	.558
Detroit	27	22	.551
Cleveland	29	24	.547
St. Louis	25	25	.500
Chicago	17	32	.347
Boston	9	40	.184

RESULTS JUNE 10

St. Louis 4, Boston 3.
Washington 10, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 10, Cleveland 7 (10 innings).
New York 8, Detroit 7 (11 innings).

New York held its first-place margin of five games yesterday by defeating the Detroit Tigers in an 11-inning American League game, 8 to 7. Washington and Philadelphia also triumphed, the Senators beating Chicago, 10 to 0, while the Athletics downed Cleveland in 10 innings, 10 to 7. St. Louis scored another victory over Boston, 4 to 3.

A double over third base by Earl Combs and a single to center by Joe Sewell, after two men were out in the eleventh, gave the Yankees the run they needed to defeat the Tigers. Joe McCarthy, Yankee manager, used three pitchers—Pennock, Brown and Gomez. The last named, his star left-hander, was given credit for the victory. Lou Gehrig was the batting star of the day, with a single, double and home run in five trips to the plate. Walker drove out three safeties for the Tigers and Schuble hit two homers.

Four runs in the tenth inning enabled the Athletics to climb back into third place in the American League race, replacing the defeated Detroit Tigers. Willis Hudlin was driven out of the box in the tenth on successive singles by Cochrane, Simmons and Foxx, after Haas had accepted a base on balls. The Indians also rallied in their half of the final inning and Bob Grove relieved George Walberg in the box for Philadelphia. Mickey Cochrane drove in three runs for the champions and hit a single and homer.

Alvin Crowder was too smart for the White Sox, who did not even get a run. The veteran right-hander yielded only three hits, two singles and a double. The Senators hit the ball hard and scored seven runs in the eighth inning. Crowder took part in the attack with three hits, while Spencer also hit safely three times. Bluege's home run in the eighth was an important factor in the rally. Carl Reynolds was the only Washington regular who did not make at least one hit.

A rally that netted four runs in the seventh inning, gave the Browns another victory over the Red Sox. "Lefty" Michaels had pitched shutout ball for the Boston club during the first six innings, but weakened in the seventh and was driven to the showers. Bob Kline finished. Hadley worked seven innings for the Browns and was the winning pitcher. Boston's late rally was stopped by Kimsey. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	—8	13	1	
Detroit	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	—7	13	0	

Batteries—Pennock, Brown, Gomez and Dickey; Uhle, Herring, Wyatt, Hogsett and Hayworth. Umpires—Van Grafan and Nallin. Time—3h. 40m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4—10	11	2	
Cleveland	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—	7	12	2	

Batteries—Walberg, Grove and Cochrane; Hudlin, Harder and Myatt. Winning pitcher—Walberg. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Umpires—Hildebrand, Owens and McGowan. Time—2h. 28m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	0	—10	14	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	5

Batteries—Crowder and Spencer; Jones, Thomas, Caraway and Berry. Losing pitcher —Jones. Umpires — Ormsby and Dinneen. Time—3h. 13m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	x	—4	9	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3	11	1	

Batteries—Hadley, Kimsey and Ferrell; Michaels, Kline and Tate. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Losing pitcher—Michaels. Umpires—Geisel and Guthrie. Time—2h.

MISS HILLEARY IS CHAMPION AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 11—Miss Virginia Hilleary of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, former champion, regained the women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States singles tennis championship at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, by defeating Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., defending champion.

Mrs. Jessup, the former Marion Zinderstein of Massachusetts, lost to Miss Hilleary, ninth ranking player in the country, 7—9, 6—4, 6—3.

Later in the day Mrs. Jessup and her partner, Miss Anne B. Townsend of Merion

EDUCATIONAL

The Graduate in Journalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Belton, Texas

"WELL, son," says the publisher of the Podunk Pathfinder to the young man standing in his door, "did you ever do any work on a newspaper?"

"No, sir," the young man replies, "but I have a bachelor of journalism degree from the University of Magnus."

"Sorry, young fellow, but I haven't the time to teach you how to be a newspaper man," the editor informs the journalism graduate.

A few years ago this scene was enacted scores of times each June. The journalists of the old school sincerely believed that school journalism was a waste of time. Their impression of a journalism class was that of the professor reading from a book about leads and ems and boldface type.

The day of the printer's devil is past. Yet this erroneous belief persists in some quarters. Many laymen and journalists who began their own careers by "sweeping out" still believe that colleges attempt to teach journalism wholly by books and that college newspapers are published for the sole purpose of lauding the college and all its policies.

An investigation of the matter shows how wrong and unfounded these opinions are. Journalism is not taught from books. Today more than 40,000 students are busy, in colleges and high schools, in learning about journalism from practice and not from theory.

Today's Situation

A survey of journalism as it is taught in one of our universities gives a cross section of the situation throughout the United States. The University of Texas uses the practice method in its journalism department. Books are not used at all in the majority of classes. When books are necessary they are in the form of handbooks such as every up-to-date newspaper furnishes its employees. The Daily Texan, with a circulation of over 6000, is published entirely by the students, and it serves as a laboratory for all journalism classes.

Reporters are trained in the news gathering classes. Their instruction consists of lectures by experienced newspaper men and of laboratory work in the Texan offices. Each student reports at a designated time for his assignment. He covers the story, writes it, submits it to his laboratory instructor just as a reporter submits his copy to his city editor, rewrites it if necessary, and sends it in to the copyreaders.

Copy—real, live news—is read, edited, rewritten, evaluated, and headed in the news editing laboratory. It is then given to the issue editor and his assistants for the next morning issue of the paper.

Students handle news stories similar to those covered by newspaper reporters. Regular "runs" of the capitol, the police courts, and the like are given to various students. During the last session of the state legislature some of the most comprehensive reporting concerning events was done by student reporters.

Feature writing is taught from a practical standpoint and with a systematic study of feature markets. During one year 39 students, from a class of 40 members, sold feature stories to current newspapers and magazines.

A second prevalent notion of college journalism, which seems rather ridiculous in the light of actual conditions, is the one that college publications are simply "house organs" whose chief justifications lie in the fact that they promote "school spirit" and advertise the college. Some individuals still believe that college dailies report class activities solely and publish them alongside essays and poems and bits of fiction.

Example of College Daily

For an example of what a college daily actually is, consider, once again, the Daily Texan. An eight column, regulation size, up-to-date newspaper, appearing early each morning, containing timely stories of the world, nation, state, and university happenings, having a carefully planned makeup, it stands a monument to student study, effort, and loyalty. Only stories of the highest type are allowed within its pages. Its ideals and aims are those of the best journalists throughout the country.

The business division of the Texan is managed by the Students Publications, Inc. It involves the collection and expenditure of around $125,000 a year. A board, controlled by students, directs the affairs of the student publications.

The Texan has a reportorial staff of 100 student members, exclusive of volunteer workers, departmental heads, issue editors, and assistants. One valuable feature of the Texan offices is the Morgue which contains 2500 pictures and 1500 cuts which have been indexed and filed. A file of 20 daily newspapers is kept and students refer to these constantly for guides as to what the newspaper world is using.

There are hundreds of college papers outside of Texas which live up to the same high standards of journalism as the ones followed by the Daily Texan. Outstanding examples are the newspapers published at the Universities of Missouri, of Illinois, and at McGill University in Canada.

Editors and publishers throughout the country recognize the advantage of hiring college-trained journalists. Such journalists have a broader view of the field than do the individuals who are learning their jobs simultaneously with the performance of them. A student journalist, during his four years at college, has experience in reporting, in copyreading, in feature writing, in editorial writing, in advertising, and in applying libel laws. In addition he obtains a solid foundation and background in English literature and English grammar, in history, in economics and government, in natural science, in psychology, and in a foreign language.

It is less costly to the newspaper to employ individuals who are already trained and experienced in actual performance of newspaper work. The person who is not a "school journalist" has to learn by experience at the expense of the newspaper. He is generally a high school graduate but his education is meager and he is apt to settle in one niche and never understand what the other departments of a newspaper are attempting to accomplish and the policies they wish to follow.

Journalism departments receive requests throughout the year from newspaper men who ask for students to fill vacancies. Graduates are assured of obtaining a good position upon graduation.

Today the Podunk publisher's first request to the young man at his door is for him to produce a journalism degree.

Trend in More Museums

Washington, D. C.

There are now 1400 museums in the United States, most of which are regarded as important and necessary spurces of education. Every two weeks, on an average, a new museum was founded in the United States during the period 1928 to 1930.

Growing public interest in archæology and history, scientific progress and geographical discovery during the last several years has resulted in decided museum development. Museum service for every American will soon be a reality, says Mr. Lawrence V. Coleman, director of the American Association of Museums.

The trend in modern times is distinctly away from museums embracing more than one field. Subjects are replacing objects as museum exhibits. Museums of today are not only found in houses or buildings, but also in trails through woods and fields, "paths of learning."

In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Adelaide, S. Aust.

"Truants?" said the Director of Education, Mr. William J. Adey. "We have none—or very few." But the practice of truancy with which educational authorities were familiar say 30 or 40 years ago is only a memory. Both children and parents have a far deeper appreciation of the value of education, apart from the fact that attendance is compulsory. There were days when pupils were required to be present only 35 days in each quarter and that gave them ample opportunity for long holidays. It is different now. They have to answer the roll every school day, and there is an average attendance of 91 per cent.

South Australia made school attendance compulsory in 1876 and granted free education 41 years ago. The curriculum of the state schools in this State is one of the finest in the Commonwealth. It is modeled on practical and attractive lines and lessons are a joy to most boys and girls. A state school certificate is a passport to professions, and trades; it carries the imprimatur of efficiency. Parents who recall the limited advantages of schooling in their days never tire of impressing upon their children the wonderful facilities for learning provided today. The officers who have to keep in touch with absentees find their duties almost a sinecure—the urge is in the direction of school, not away from it.

The Christian Science Monitor

HISTORIC ITALIAN PALACE
To Become International Music School

One of the historic palaces of Italy, built in the fourteenth century and famous for its collection of paintings of the Sienese masters has been turned over by its owner to an American for an international cultural center and summer school of music and kindred arts. It is the Palazzo Chigi-Saracini in the Tuscan art center of Siena, and its owner is Count Guido Chigi-Saracini, one of the foremost patrons of music in Italy. The American Director of the new school is Claude Gonvierre, California pianist living in Italy. The student body of the Master School of Music at the Palace Chigi-Saracini will be international, but it is expected that most will be Americans.

Speakers Face Singers' Problem

By WINTHROP P. TRYON
New York

SPEAKING voices have an expressiveness in every essential with that which singing voices have, if what went on at the commencement exercises of Columbia University on a June afternoon may be noted in illustration. At all events, anybody who goes before the public to speak, as one college official after another went on that occasion, might as well, let him not doubt, present himself there to sing. Or, to let verb languish into noun, a speaker faces the same vocal problem that a singer faces, and he must solve it in practically the same way that a singer does.

It was a large open-air auditorium, indeed, extending from the Columbia Library steps across West 116th Street and to the far side of the tennis courts — a theater nearly three blocks, or about one-eighth of a mile, deep. Few persons, probably, of the hundreds in attendance failed to be impressed by the varieties of tone that marked the ceremonial utterances of the chiefs of university faculties, as they took turns presenting candidates for degrees. Few could have missed realizing the sunny mood of this dean's enunciation and the stormy onset of that one's; now ardent feeling, now aggressive thinking in the sound.

Add to everything else the power of electric amplifiers to exaggerate peculiar cadences and inflections, and matters stood just right for the audience to grasp sentiment and opinion, precisely regulated for hearers to comprehend each professor's emotional outlook and intellectual attitude. Had it been opera, you could not have had clearer portrayals of character or stronger dramatic effects.

Photographers, what were you doing, making a parade ground of the library roof? Were you guards on the pediment of the palace, watching, perchance, for the return of Agamemnon? Nobody could have heard you, if you had announced anything, for the noise of the band.

March, march, march! Scholars in black gowns will never cease coming upon the stage. Who appears at last, gorgeous in ruby-colored vesture? The president of the university.

Now the chaplain comes forward, and the observance begins.

In proper order, the president takes position at the center and addresses the assemblage. In his speech, two men talk; one, declaiming words that may be taken down on paper and recorded for posterity to read; another, delivering a message through intonation, measure, accent and rhythm. Now and then, what the first affirms, the second seems to disavow. Let the first stray ever so little into the borderland of the cynical and the realistic, the second immediately recalls him. Easy to see why Greek education counted so many things under the name of music. To compare music and rhetoric, for example; no doubt music is the higher discipline, because it may sometimes include and transcend rhetoric.

But never mind the sentences of the address. Hark when the president repeats the pronouncement wherewithal he confers the degrees. The same form of phrase every time; yet by no means the same temper and modulation of voice. Tented somewhere on the side-scene, wait those who are listed for honorary doctorates. Do they expect the president to award them their titles on a drone that would do for the man who calls out trains at a railway station? No; it will be a summons that searches and appraises, a welcome that obligates and challenges. It will be a call to the academic top of things, and no mistake about the meaning.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Contrasted Essayists

Self-Selected Essays, by J. B. Priestley. London: Heinemann. 8s. net.
City of Encounters: A London Divertissement, by Thomas Burke. London: Constable. 6s. 6d. net.

BOOKS of essays by Mr. Priestley and Mr. Burke happen to be published at the same time. It would be unfair, to one of them, to emphasize strongly the points which they have in common; yet the similarities are just sufficient to make the contrast remarkable. Both are undoubtedly popular writers. Both can put aside bookish interests and take unaffected delight in describing the ordinary life of average, undistinguished human beings. Both have a taste for romanticizing the humdrum, and for tracking down the grotesque and fantastical.

But their ways of writing and their habits of reflection are very different. Mr. Burke appears to open the channels of his thought to the emotions which rush through him torrentially, and to value them only according to their quantity. Mr. Priestley observes and distinguishes. Mr. Burke loves a clatter of words. Mr. Priestley uses the English language as if it were an instrument worth learning.

The pieces which are brought together in Mr. Burke's volume are all descriptive of London or of something that he pictures as having happened in London. In an opening essay he glories in being a citizen of this city whose secrets, he says, always elude you—"at dawn, at noon, at dusk, at midnight"—and intimates that its secrets may really be unearthed in the cockney haunts of the Old Kent Road. Having hinted at his distaste for the company of literary folk, he broad-mindedly gives us a chapter on literary persons he has known in London.

He is much more effective when he frankly embarks on fiction, and gives us a fanciful account of a house in Chinatown and a boy's dreams realized under the influence of a magic gong. And there is a curious half-descriptive, half-speculative chapter on the character of the author's friend, Mr. Charles Chaplin. Mr. Burke's writing is destitute of charm or subtlety, but it reveals amazing energy and zest, and an exuberant if untutored imagination.

Mr. Priestley as an essayist is an exact and fastidious writer, far more so than those who know only his popular novels would suppose. And for this volume he has selected the best of the essays that he has written during the last 11 years, most of them at a time when his eye was not turned toward the populace. But even then he liked to think of himself as the opposite of a "highbrow." He would go out into London's highways and hedges (if this metaphor is permissible)—a boxing hall, a popular market, Petticoat Lane, a dingy hotel—and bring a motley crowd of persons to his literary receptions, describing the things which he sees with much gusto, yet also with reserve.

Mr. Burke might have accompanied Mr. Priestley in his visit to one of those enormous popular restaurants and shared his pleasure in observing that "a girl with 18 pence in her purse can dine here in a style that Queen Elizabeth herself never knew and would envy. . . . The marble hall below, piled high with bonbons and cakes, as if we had just sacked the cities of the Indies. The lifts and the stairs, all as busy as Paddington." Mr. Burke would have gloried in the spectacle, though he would not have described it so well. But he would probably have ended in the same mood of complacence, and not, as Mr. Priestley does, questioning this trick of civilization. "Do we enter this place in the debit or the credit column? Are we winning or losing?"

Many of Mr. Priestley's essays are thus critically descriptive. Others are more discursive, and in the tradition that has prevailed since Lamb and Hazlitt laid down the types. He is light, humorous, reflective—sometimes serious, sometimes half-serious, sometimes not serious at all. In the last essay he becomes sententious and over-wistful. But such faults rarely appear. Most of the essays are so pleasing and so delicately written that one is inclined to regret that the author has for the time being abandoned this form of writing for fiction.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Unto the Breach

Challenge to Defeat: Modern Man in Goethe's World and Spengler's Century, by William Harlan Hale. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

WE ARE of two opinions regarding his publisher's announcement that the author of this book is only twenty-one years of age. On the one hand there is the danger that the author may be dismissed as merely precocious and his work as a flash in the pan. But on the other hand there is significance in the fact of the author's tender years, for here speaks a voice of the youngest generation, the generation which looks back—but not up—to all the sad young men of the immediately post-war period as its elders—though not its betters.

That the most articulate voice of this latest group of young men and women to issue from the universities is at once powerful and positive is surely a hopeful sign. Mr. Hale made a name for himself as the editor of an undergraduate periodical at Yale, whence he was graduated two years ago. Since then he has spent a year in Germany, where he has occupied himself in ways strikingly different from those followed not long since by the drink-sodden heroes of Mr. Hemingway's novels. He has saturated himself in the writings and personality of the greatest of German authors and has acquainted himself with the most typical phases of postwar German thought; and in this centenary year of Goethe he presents to us the contrast between the "world" of Goethe and the "century" which culminated in the ideas of Spengler.

The nineteenth century witnessed enormous progress in the physical sciences and equally enormous retrogression in æsthetic values. Lost amidst bourgeois standards and the low aspirations of business, the artist, who in earlier periods of history had been a man among men, in close contact with great affairs, retired from a world in which he found himself a stranger. From Keats to James Joyce we see the process at work. Baudelaire, Rimbaud, Rossetti are typical figures.

The Christian Science Monitor
WILLIAM HARLAN HALE

The artist withdraws into an unreal isolation. Communication with his fellows is no longer felt to be his function. Joyce is at this very day groping through the dreamworld of "Work in Progress." The artist is out of place in modern life, feels himself incomparable with it. Self-expression is his goal even while he pours his scorn upon the public which fails to support him because it can find no point of contact with him. The reign of order is rejected. Music enthrones disso ance. Painters have a morbid fear of subject and reveal "a resistless desire to flee into the barbaric world of African primitivism." The jargon of the poets is comprehensible only to themselves—perhaps not even to themselves. Of all this, which began in the nineteenth century and has developed with increasing force since then, Spengler is the culminating expression. The nineteenth is "Spengler's century."

Mr. Hale cannot admit Spengler's assumption that the world is a helpless and hopeless mechanism. He refuses to believe in the "Decline of the West." Faustian man (in Spengler's celebrated terminology) does not represent the soul of Western man, but merely the soul of the nineteenth century. We must return to Goethe's conception of Faust. His protagonist was saved through his vision of "an abiding, vital outside world." That vision turned him back to life; and now in the twentieth century "the irrevocable essence" of man's nature "calls him to rebuild the structure he so proudly overthrew."

As to how this is to be accomplished, or for that matter as to just what it is that is to be accomplished, Mr. Hale does not speak definitely. That objection to his book has perhaps little force. The significant thing is that underlying his eloquence and his learning there is refreshing gusto and implicit common sense. Youth is still ready to contradict the assumptions of its immediate predecessors—such people as Mr. Hemingway or Mr. Joseph Krutch; youth still issues its challenge to defeat.

SAMUEL C. CHEW.

French Painting

An Introduction to French Painting, by Alan Clutton-Brock. New York: Holt. $2.50.

MR. CLUTTON-BROCK has something of his own to say—that is perhaps sufficient justification for another book on the history of French painting. Mr. Clutton-Brock has kept his book down to 140 pages by confining himself to the internal development of painting in France, emphasizing "the gradual discovery of more and more facts about the appearance of nature and the conversion of these facts to æsthetic uses."

French painting is particularly suitable for treatment according to this viewpoint, for, apart from the experiments of Turner and Constable in England, it is to the French that are due many of the changes that have marked the evolution of painting during the past several centuries — Delacroix, the romantic, pounding on the doors of the sedate Academy just when David thought that æsthetics had finally reached a complete statement; the realists in turn bringing iron back into a pictorial world that had gone too sweet and artificial with romanticism; the impressionists turning attention to the painter's problem in its purity, and finally, the modernists upsetting the apple cart again and putting the pieces together according to their notions of "significent form."

Having a continuous story to tell, Mr. Clutton-Brock abandons the encyclopedic method—a method suited only to encyclopedias—that makes so many art books dull reading. He seems to have formed his own conclusions about the quality and procedure of the painters who have made French art history. In any event, nothing that he sets down has the stale quality of second hand opinion. He gives due weight of space to a consideration of the French primitives, sets forth the fundamentals of their achievements, and shows how the Gothic tradition evolved. The book proceeds by easy stages, with merely divisions into centuries as chapter sections.

Special interest attaches to the later pages because of Mr. Clutton-Brock's frank comments upon the special abilities of painters who have come to be vaguely lumped together in the general opinion as uniformly first-rate in accomplishment. Géricault is shown to have been a born painter who might have surpassed Delacroix in reputation had his career been longer. Chardin was nearer to the spirit of eventualities in painting than were David and Ingres, who came later. Corot had no taste in invention, but painted with extraordinary directness when he had the aid of a model or actual landscape. As for the Barbizon painters, "to paint a peasant because one imagines that he is nearer to nature than a fine lady is a large absurdity." "Even in Courbet's and Daumier's designs the methods of the old masters lingered, and they never dared to paint natural objects in their full blaze of unregulated color."

Mr. Clutton-Brock epitomizes the contribution of each artist in simple, clear statements—as that Manet "disburdened himself of the constructed composition of the old masters, taking a 'slice of life' without any arrangement, and without caring whether this involved cutting a figure at the edge of the picture in halves," and that "he found a perfectly successful synthesis between two completely opposed aims, represented by the violent chiaroscuro of a Ribera and the flat, heraldic design of a Japanese print;" or that even before Monet's visit of study to London he, "learning from Boudin and Yongkind, had been fascinated by the open air, and anxious to accept the whole chaos of flickering light with a childlike and unaided vision."

"Like Rubens," writes Mr. Clutton-Brock, "but to an even greater extent, Degas had the power of putting a figure in any pose which suited his preconceived design. Seuret could "establish a surface pattern as definite as that of a Japanese print by means of the pattern made by the silhouette of each form." Pissaro "experimented with every possible method of incorporating the new vision of the impressionists in a coherent design." Finally, as to Cézanne: "It is an astonishing fact that the author of so many monumental and noble designs and the inventor of one of the most complicated and abstruse of all methods of painting was by nature singularly deficient in some talents which artists who beside him are insignificant have enjoyed."

In the City Zoo

The City Jungle, by Felix Salten. New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.

THE author of "Bambi" has written another animal story, this time about the denizens of a city zoo. It is in every line and word a protest against subjecting wild animals to a life of captivity.

The curator of this particular zoological garden was a kind and intelligent man who was fond of animals. If he could have had his way the garden would have been some vast terrain, with forests, meadows, great rocks and lakes. Here wild animals could live as in their native habitat and enjoy every semblance of freedom. But not real freedom. The curator, discerning as he was, could not see that there was really no sufficient reason for transporting the children of the tropics into the raw climate of northern lands or cramping the movements of those born to roam, to fly, or to swim, without any other limitation than their own capacity.

The author does not forget that the "free life" of the forest is not so free as it looks—that it is an endless round of hunting and being hunted, an endless watchfulness against hunger and the hungry. Captivity is safer. But the animals do not like it. Mr. Salten is convinced that all animals born in the wilds are homesick in captivity —and that even those born in cages have a lurking inheritance of nostalgia.

Each chapter of the novel presents a variation on this theme. First there is the story of Uppa, the orang-utan, who never gave over her melancholy but found at length a little solace in her babe, Tikki. There is Hella, the lioness, forever dreading the moment when her cubs, Barri and Burri, will be taken away from her. There is Peter, the chimpanzee, who quite cheerfully performs his tricks, rides his little bicycle, enjoys the applause of the crowd, but reveals his grief when he is asleep. Not one of the animal characters in this tale is happy.

Only casually do human beings enter the story. That is when the author needs to tell about the curator, about the keepers, or the spectators. There are good keepers and those not so good. Most of the spectators are rude and uncomprehending, but occasionally there is one like Dr. Wollet, who has violent things to say against the imprisonment of wild animals. Once the writer draws an analogy between the world of animals and the world of men when he introduces a young ex-convict and his sweetheart. Max, still with the prison pallor upon him, hears in the voices of the zoo the untamable language of revolt; impotent, unheeded by the multitude. Like the lions, Max roars his protest against imprisonment but no one pays any attention to him.

The last chapter has the manner of finale. It is night in the garden. Far off is the confused rumbling of the sleepless city. Close by are the voices of Africa and Asia, of the polar regions and the jungle. All the animals, according to their natures, whimper or rage, groan, trumpet, howl, screech their lamentation. There are lights in the zoo, lights in pairs, close together; eyes. Silence for a moment, then a single howl, and others follow.

"The chorus of the captives mounted to the stars.

"But the stars twinkled and gleamed and glittered and remained mute."

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Picture-Books for Voters

TABLOID methods are being applied to political economy . . . An excellent idea . . . The New York Daily News and the National Geographic Magazine have more readers than the Manchester Guardian Weekly or the New Republic . . . Give 'em the pictures, with a few words of explanatory text, and you've won more voters than ten miles of editorials on economic fact and fancy would give you.

That, no doubt, is why two picture-books for grown-ups have just come from the presses . . . One of them is called "A Picture of America" (Simon and Schuster), otherwise a "Photostory of America," as told by the news camera to Charles Cross . . . The other is "The Land Without Unemployment," edited by Ernst Glaeser and F. G. Weiskopf (International Publishers, New York).

We shall not conceal from you that these two books constitute propaganda . . . And Socialist and Communist propaganda, respectively, at that . . . Shall we allow that to alarm us? . . . We can hardly afford to be so old-fashioned . . . These picture-books, after all, convey facts—uncomfortable facts . . . Whether you agree with the solutions of the Socialists or the Communists, it is well to understand what makes them Socialists and Communists . . . Perhaps, if you don't like their solutions, you can offer a better.

* * *

"A Picture of America" contains a foreword by Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President of the United States, and it proposes a way out through Socialist planning . . . The camera's lens shows us the industries of the United States, its farms, natural resources and machinery—and 7,000,000 men out of work . . . It shows contrasts of too much and too little: men in breadlines while wheat burns on the prairies, farmers meeting to keep the price of milk up in order to clothe their children while cotton cloth workers cannot earn enough to buy milk for theirs, and so on . . . It shows why it costs three times as much to buy an article at retail as it did to produce it.

Then a picture of America as a Socialist-planned state in which hours are reduced, wages are maintained and there is no unemployment . . . A state in which the retail buyer would pay what it cost to make an article plus the minimum of mechanical handling costs plus a pro-rata part of the cost of planning . . . All this to be accomplished peacefully, by political revolution . . . All that is necessary now is to sell the idea to a majority of the voters.

* * *

What is the "Land without Unemployment"? . . . You may have one guess . . . The pictures in this book are similar to those shown in various Soviet films depicting the progress made by the Five-Year Plan . . . So far as we can discover, they all seem to indicate a considerable success socially, industrially, agriculturally and educationally . . . We can find, oddly enough, no picture in this book showing failure of a project, or a discontented-looking worker or child . . . And everybody, it seems, has a job . . . Well, those who don't care for the Socialized state, in the United States (when it comes) or in Chile, may go to Russia and get a job.

* * *

News photography is but a small part of the method of "America as Americans See It," edited by Fred J. Ringel (Harcourt Brace), but the book has plenty of visual appeal, being illustrated by more than 100 American artists, including photographers . . . Indeed, the pictures are on the whole more successful than the 46 articles by 46 writers which constitute the text . . . The book was planned as a Picture of America for Europeans, but it was later thought that it might be equally interesting to Americans . . . The picture it presents is singularly diverse, distorted and out of perspective . . . Some of the 46 articles are illuminating, more are perfunctory . . . It's pretty difficult to sum up in a few pages the important facts about Love and Romance, Our Island Theater, Crime and Racketeering, Black America, The American: How He Lives, Chain Stores, Gambling in Wall Street and 39 other topics, not including Religion, Politics and Prohibition . . . Few of the writers succeed in doing it . . . The book might be a kaleidoscope, if it had a pattern.

* * *

In "Thirty Clocks Strike the Hour," by V. Sackville-West (Doubleday Doran), the writing is, of course, more depictive than the period silhouettes that decorate it . . . Here again, the quality is uneven . . . It is sad to reflect that the author of "All Passion Spent" may fall below the top of her form, but so it is . . . The book is a collection of eight stories and sketches some of which we recall reading in periodicals . . . The title piece is a brief description of the long vista of rooms in the Paris apartment of the author's great-grandmother, and of the effect of the contrapuntal striking of the clocks of the title . . . Of more interest, we feel, to the author than to the reader . . . The last four stories are just mill run magazine fiction; the preceding one, "The Poet," rather better than that . . . "Gottfried Künstler" is a macabre yarn of medieval witchcraft . . . But the quality of the author is really felt only in the longer story, "The Death of Noble Godavary" . . . This establishes and maintains an atmosphere in which the tragic conclusion seems natural and necessary . . . It would be even more actual, no doubt, without the vignette of a nineteenth century gentleman that accompanies it.

Emotion and History

Emotional Currents in American History, by J. H. Denison. New York: Scribner $5.

AFTER all, there is a certain relief in turning from the seemingly endless series of dissertations upon the economic bases of historic movements to a book like this. Mr. Denison thinks clearly and writes with literary charm. He does not deal with that dismal creation of the economists, the economic man. Probably he would not deny that much of the time, perhaps most of it, man is motivated in his actions by consideration for his daily livelihood and the needs of the children who will succeed him. But he declines to accept this as the one motivating force of humanity. Emotion, sentiment, the spiritual side of man all are to be counted among the forces that have made human history. How large a part did economics play in forcing Martin Luther to fight the battle of the Reformation? And how far would the social revolutions which have changed the face of the world have progressed had not emotionalism come to reinforce the arguments of the economists and political seers?

Perhaps, as some aver, the United States was forced into the World War by the machinations of the international bankers who were heavily loaded down with the obligations of the allies. But even at that they would have had a hard time in getting the martial spirit of the people aroused except for the shrewdness and skill with which they stimulated and played upon national emotions.

Mr. Denison does not confine his account of the emotional currents that have swayed American public opinion to those which eventuated in war. He turns a somewhat critical eye upon feminism, describes liberty —of either sex—as a fetish and complains that however much Americans may talk of it they do not possess it.

"America," he says, "is wholly dominated by the herd instinct—there is no independence, no individuality." Americans suffer from a "passion for regulating the lives of others on the one hand, and on the other from the herd instinct which leads the masses to submit to such regulation and to copy their leaders."

To the lover of the philosophy of history this book will prove fascinating.

W. J. A.

Where No Man Thought

Morgan's Yard, by Richard Pryce. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

MR. PRYCE'S sixteenth novel is a superficially satirical, fundamentally devout attempt to reconcile two irreconcilables — Victorian standards and modern liberalism. All his characters are honest and lovable. His Mrs. Chesson and the Masons, who unassumingly and without shadow of turning tread the straight and narrow path, make their standards respected. His younger people are fine and honorable in their freer conduct. There has to be a yielding when two such groups interlock. The question is, who will give in and what will the concession be?

* * *

Morgan's Yard is a little backwater in London's Mayfair. Once it was a stable yard. Its stables had become garages and then dwelling houses, and with them was one house that was always meant for human habitation, a gem of the William and Mary period, a surprise and an architectural treasure. Besides this there was a pump still standing in the cobbled space of the yard, obsolete of course but typical of the old-time beauty of the place.

Morgan's Yard is oddly peopled. There is a very young dramatist, Teddy Abinger, who haunts stage doors with plays that no one—thus far—has been willing to produce. There is a not-quite-so-young artist, John Cletheroe, who successfully paints billboard posters when he longs to paint portraits. An elderly employee of the civil service, a dressmaker, a sweep, a chauffeur, a few servants, make up the rest of the population of the Yard, except for Mrs. Chesson and her serving-woman, Hannah. Mrs. Chesson lives in the William and Mary house.

* * *

In Mrs. Chesson the action centers. Her white face is delicately etched with lines, her eyes are dull, her beautiful hands folded. Gradually we learn, through faithful Hannah, that her grief is for her son who gave up his life in the war —but the grief is for something Nicholas did, some blemish on his character. For Mrs. Chesson's standards are inflexible. She belongs to the "unco guid," though ever so sweetly and gently. For instance, Mrs. Chesson never went to see a play.

Outside of Morgan's Yard there is Ann Hesketh, whom Nicholas loved. Ann is an actress, and she is the mother of Nicholas's little son Robin. Through John Cletheroe, who has no faith himself but only "respect for faith," through Teddy Abinger who is young and harum scarum but understanding, Mrs. Chesson meets Ann, whom they all love, and little Robin.

So Mr. Pryce sets the stage for his drama. This is the part of the story which it is not necessary to give away. It is enough to say that he frankly makes use of coincidence, again and again, but he does not call it coincidence. "The end men looked for cometh not, and a path is there where no man thought."

The author himself, like Cletheroe, has his heart with the Victorians, his head with the moderns. Such a compromise, such a striking of the balance, comes at some sacrifice of vigor. Nor is there strong writing in the delicate balancing of satire and compassion, of earthiness and spirituality. Mr. Pryce prefers to weave a fine fabric rather than a stout one.

Yardleygrams, by Maj. Herbert O. Yardley (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $1.50) offers to those interested in deciphering secret code messages an opportunity to test their ingenuity. Stories of mystery introduce many problems, the solving of which will prove not only fascinating to the novice, but of invaluable aid to students of cryptography.

Artist in Understanding

Hindu Holiday, by J. R. Ackerley. London: Chatto and Windus. 8s. 6d net.

ONE reads books on Hindu life and customs, surveys, political studies, humorous books trading on the odd gaps between Eastern and Western modes, violent books accusing the Hindu of every kind of crime and bestiality, extravagant eulogies by converted Europeans—one gets dozens of books like these to one like Mr. Ackerley's "Hindu Holiday." From it one may learn more about India in a couple of hours than one gets from some other books in years—I am, naturally, not referring to mere information. I know of no other book like it. One feels that if every western man were like Mr. Ackerley the Indian problem would have disappeared long ago; or rather it would never have come into being. This is an exaggeration because it is not enough to understand people and let them alone; or at least, people are not all content to set out on that work of self-effacement which understanding demands. Mr. Ackerley was prepared to do this.

A young Englishman with little or no knowledge of India and no great experience of the world, he went out to India to the native state of Chhokrapur as private secretary to the Maharaja of the Province, and as tutor to his son. (The names are fictitious.) The chief qualifications the Maharaja really required was that his secretary should be as nearly as possible like Olaf in "The Wanderer's Necklace" by Rider Haggard. As Mr. Ackerley soon discovered, this rickety little Prince who had read Spencer, Darwin, Huxley and Marie Corelli and had them a trifle mixed, of whom the Political Agent had written, "he is a weak man, and bad ruler, having no real interest in the affairs of the state, wasteful, generous to a fault, a loyal friend—he is a very ugly man"—this Prince really desired not a secretary but, simply and ingenuously, someone to love him. As he said one evening to Mr. Ackerley, when the sun was setting with special magnificence, waving a "regretful hand towards it, 'I want a friend like that.'" He had no illusions about himself: he quite agreed with every word of the Political Agent's report on his character. He wanted someone to whom he could, bashfully, hiding his face with his sleeve, confide his doubts, his superstitions; someone who could alleviate the misery of his chronic inability to make a decision. He was pathetic, shrewd and almost noble in his vacillations and judgments.

The Maharaja is the central figure in this diary, but his Indian secretary, Abdul the egregious teacher, as persistent and pushing as a bluebottle, and a dozen others play their parts in the comedy. The country, the palace, some curious native plays are agreeably described. Mr. Ackerley is candid and dispassionate: he neither "goes Indian" nor "Anglo-Indian." There is a delightful tenderness in Mr. Ackerley's writing and here and there when the Maharaja ventures some wistful question concerning human existence, some quaint problem of political delicacy, Mr. Ackerley reveals himself as a man whose instinct of understanding is gentle, ready and deep. His humor is the humor of pity and love. He is an artist in understanding.

V. S. PRITCHETT

For All Good Janeites

Jane Austen: Her Life and Art, by David Rhydderch. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

JANE AUSTEN is not a very good subject for the art of criticism. Her work is so homogeneous, so complete within its narrow and clearly defined limits, that, when that has been said of it, there is not much left to say. The rest must needs be mere delighted recapitulation; which is a pleasant exercise, but hardly criticism. To endeavor to "interpret" the novels; to search them for undertones and unstated meanings, would be to misunderstand their very essence. One of Jane's chief charms is her complete lack of ambiguity—it might even be said, her lack of poetry. Imagine her as the topic of a fireside conversation. It would soon languish for want of the stimulus of controversy; everybody would be saying the same thing. Whereas Charlotte Brontë, or Emily, would furnish food for an evening's animated argument, and Christina Rossetti or Elizabeth Browning would at any rate keep the ball briskly rolling.

It is the same with Jane's personal story. That, as it can be pieced together from her own letters and the recollections of others, is a record of the small, domestic, daily things which she put to such exquisite use in the novels. It is the story of a lady, middle-class, provincial and polite, who, if she was not quite ordinary, being keener of wit and observation than most and having that finished pencraft, was certainly the reverse of eccentric. It is a story to be told in miniature, as Austin Dobson could tell it; he being, like Jane herself, happy to work on two inches of ivory with the finest of brushes. But it offers no scope to profundities and speculations.

Nevertheless, books will continue to be written about Jane Austen. For those with the urge to write like, naturally, to write of what they admire, and the body of Jane's admirers shows no signs of diminishing. Mr. David Rhydderch, the latest of the "heirophants"—his own word —to articulate his enthusiasm, has contrived to fill nearly 250 pages with matter and ideas which, if not always new, are on the whole attractively presented; though, considering the example of his subject, he allows himself rather a surprising number of slipshod sentences.

His main concern is to correlate the letters with the novels, the story with the stories. In doing this he displays a minute acquaintance with both and a quick eye for analogies. It may be thought, however, that he is a little too anxious to discover in the actual world the exact counterparts of the characters in the novels. No doubt Jane Austen, like all other novelists, borrowed largely from experience; but, like all other novelists, she not only shaped experience by synthesis but supplemented it by invention. And invention Mr. Rhydderch seems loath to allow her.

Apart from this, his book will commend itself to all good Janeites. If there are some irrelevancies in it there are a great many more examples of sound and perceptive judgment. Nor should Mr. Leonard Huxley's charming introduction be overlooked.

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THE HOME FORUM

Forsytes and Non-Forsytes

COUNTING in the generation of "Superior Dosset" Forsyte, there are, I believe, fifty-three of the family mentioned in the three long novels and two short interludes combined in the volume, "The Forsyte Saga." The three additional novels with which Galsworthy carried on the chronicle introduce a few others, though the family did not increase rapidly in those later years. It has never been as hard to keep them sorted out—even with Young Jolyon's three marriages and three sets of children—as some might suppose.

Practically, it is no harder to distinguish one Forsyte from another than to remember one's own second cousins and great uncles. Galsworthy gave them, in so far as the elder Forsytes are concerned, one characteristic in common: a sense of property. Here, says he, "is the upper middle class, pickled on these pages, lying under glass for strollers in the wide and ill-arranged museum of letters. Here it rests, preserved in its own juice: The Sense of Property."

But, if Galsworthy marked the Forsytes with a family label, he also allowed each to wear his label with a difference. Old Jolyon, for instance, was so thoroughly and assuredly a Forsyte that he could afford to indulge himself in a whiff of beauty and romance. Young Jolyon, his son, was superficially no Forsyte at all, but deep within acknowledged his kinship. Winifred Dartie was a true Forsyte, adept at making the best of a poor marriage and saving her face. Soames, Mrs. Dartie's brother, the central figure of the entire Saga, was the complete "man of property," in whom the sense of property was so strong that it defeated itself and lost him the joy of possession.

It has been the fashion among critics to speak of the Forsyte Saga as if it were the history of something extinct—a portrayal of a certain section of the English people between the later Victorian age and our own day. But Galsworthy himself held another opinion of his work, if one may judge by his Preface to the Forsyte Saga. He says plainly, first, that though manners change and modes evolve, though Old James and Old Jolyon may have no exact counterparts today, "Human nature, under its changing pretensions and clothes, is and ever will be very much of a Forsyte, and might, after all, be a much worse animal." And, second, the author says: "This long tale is no scientific study of a period; it is rather an intimate incarnation of the disturbance that Beauty effects in the lives of men." Then he adds, "though the impingement of Beauty, and the claims of Freedom in a possessive world are the main prepossessions of the Forsyte Saga, it cannot be absolved from the charge of embalming the upper-middle class."

The first Forsyte to put his head above the common level was one "Superior Dosset" Forsyte, a stone mason who became a master builder, made certain parts of London hideous with his houses, and left thirty thousand pounds to his children. The second generation became merchants, lawyers, real estate agents, and publishers. They married money, made money, and kept it. The third generation split up. Some of them merely husbanded their money, some of them increased it, like Soames Forsyte, but others sought Beauty and Freedom. These married to suit their hearts rather than their purses and they undertook, in various ways, to be their own masters. By the time the fourth generation reached maturity, they were definitely forsaking acquisitive pursuits for the arts, the army, sportsmanship, agriculture. Fleur, the daughter of Soames, remained most true to the original type, but her acquisitiveness took new and erratic directions—adulation, social position, another woman's husband. Yet in the end came her promise of conformity: "Yes, Dad, I will be good."

The last generation of Forsytes are not money makers. They do nothing to boost the family up the ladder. One cannot exactly say that it is a case of four generations from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves, but it is a case of four generations from shirt-sleeves to small incomes.

This, however, is the natural cycle, one that has often been followed and will continue to be followed. More significant is the disintegration of the clan—the scattering of the members of the family along their individual, personally selected avenues. The phrase "personally selected" is important. In the days when the clan was strongest, the Forsytes collectively possessed all other Forsytes, but did not possess themselves. Now, choosing their own ways, they are no longer a unit. The historically important fact in the Saga is not the rise, establishment, and deterioration of a family of money makers, but the breaking up of that strongly cohesive group into separate individuals.

Readers of "The Man of Property," written twelve years before the second novel in the group and not then intended as the advance courier of a saga, may recall the description of a family party with which it opened. The Forsytes had all gathered at Old Jolyon's to celebrate the engagement of June to Philip Bosinney. "One who was present at the festival," said the author, "gleaned from a gathering of this family—no branch of which had a liking for the other, between no three members of which existed anything worthy of the name of sympathy—evidence of that mysterious concrete tenacity which renders a family so formidable a unit of society." Through varying features of Old Jolyon and his brothers could be marked a certain steadfastness of chin—"the very hall-mark and guarantee of the family fortunes. Among their sons in turn was the same stamp—less meaningful perhaps, but unmistakable—sign of something ineradicable in the family soul."

Young Jolyon, who looked upon himself as a link between Forsytes and non-Forsytes, once described his kin as not uncommon beings, hundreds of whom might be seen in the clubs and the streets wherever you might go, but distinguishable by their sense of property. "A Forsyte," said Young Jolyon, "takes a practical—one might say a commonsense—view of things, and a practical view of things is based fundamentally on a sense of property. A Forsyte is a man who knows a good thing, he knows a safe thing, and his grip on property—it doesn't matter whether it be wives, houses, money, or reputation—is his hall-mark. It is half England, the better half, the safe half, the three per cent half, the half that counts."

With the passing of Soames Forsyte, "Men of Property" did not of course become extinct. In spite of what conditions have done to exterminate the species, the disposition to acquire, to have and to hold, is embedded in the foundation of the prevailing economic system. It has much to do with the love of home and family pride. It forms the substratum of the thinking and the conduct of a large part of mankind. Soames, going down to Dorset to dig up ancient family records, was acting true to type. There is so much Soames in the best of us, that it becomes no one to scorn him. Galsworthy pitied him.

The Forsytes rose from obscurity, became wealthy and influential on account of the tenacity with which they adhered to their possessions. They trusted to their own hands and the power of their might. Lacking sympathy, understanding and compassion, they followed honesty, sobriety and decency. They had standards. Easier-going generations diverged; some of them into non-gainful vocations and avocations. They lost the strongly marked family traits, and were no longer distinguishable as Forsytes. Those who surrendered themselves to something—to beauty, to love, to freedom—and valued some such thing more highly than their common sense, became non-Forsytes.

W. K. R.

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California Noonday

There is lupin on the hills today;
Blue lupin in the silver barley;
The blue spears of the lupin
Splintering the silver of the barley
Into restless beauty.
The long waves of the poppies
Are breaking against the purple hills;
The golden tide of color
Wearing away the purple shadows
Of the hills.
The wild lilac is a gray mist in the hollows;
A blue-gray mist in the black hollows,
A light smoke drifting on the sunny slopes.
The sage is gray on the hills today.
The hot white noon is heavy with its fragrance.
Even the air is motionless under its spell.

ELISABETH-ELLEN LONG.

By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

A Roadside Conversation (Jutland): From a Painting by Knud Sinding

IT IS strange that, in such a small kingdom as Denmark, one can still come upon places where time seems scarcely to have moved at all. Here you may chance to witness a roadside talk, like the one progressing between the occupants of these two quaint Old World conveyances. It seems to take one back decade after decade to a time when Jutland—for it is only in Jutland that such people can be encountered—had vast expanses of ling-covered moorland. Then one could drive for hours, as the writer remembers having done, across endless stretches of broom or purple heather, along narrow uneven roads with deep ruts in the white sand. Large areas of this old Jutland have survived the modern process of afforestation, and here you may still find men and women such as those of whom Knud Sinding has made such a careful and convincing study.

These Jutland moors with their few lonely homesteads—or mile after mile without a human dwelling—and with their wide vistas over level land intercepted here and there by long ridges of high hills, have a peculiar, compelling power; and many poets and painters have come under the spell of their somber grandeur, their strange, impressive solitude. The noise and hurry of a world of hustle seem forever removed from this silent moorland, the same today as it was a thousand years ago.

No wonder it has put its stamp upon the people who live here. The soil is poor, yet the men and women who till it love it, and cling to it from childhood to old age. Frugal they are, and conservative in their way, or you would not see so ill-matched a team as an ox and a horse yoked together to a plow.

The wagons and their occupants are equally typical of old Jutland, which is still the Jutland of today. Their old-fashioned clothes, their expression, their very position—all reflect this corner of Jutland in which the artist has his summer home. Here both the land and the people furnish him with subjects rich in human and artistic interest.

The Passing of the Crossroads Store

The loafers, seated on the long benches before a New Hampshire country store, stopped their whittling and desultory gossip and indolently sat up. Even the farmers' horses, nuzzling their soft noses in the three gnawed and weather-beaten feeding troughs, raised their heads. An important event was about to happen, for the stage-coach which carried the mail and an occasional passenger to the mountain village was due on one of its tri-weekly trips. The rattle of the huge wagon, and the clipclop of the horses' feet sounded down the narrow, dusty road.

With a flourish of whip and a steadying of reins that almost swung the leaders to their haunches, the driver brought the stage to a standstill. He flung off the leather bag, and the storekeeper, who combined the duties of postmaster with those of village trader, carried it inside the dimly lighted store. There was an excited buzz of expectancy as the few letters from the outside world were sorted. The storekeeper, however, was not allowed to read his two letters from Boston! He owed his community another duty. Since he was the only man in town who subscribed to a newspaper, he must first read to the assembled group the news. . . .

The storekeeper himself was a "man of parts." Shrewd at a bargain, keen-minded, just, kindly, he was a leader in the vicinity. Among his neighbors he was known as a rich man. His house was the largest in the village and boasted steel engravings and horsehair furniture in the parlor. He had sent his children away to school. His wife's black Sunday silk was rich and heavy. He was a deacon in the church, a justice of the peace, first selectman, chairman of the school committee, and had represented his town at the general court.

In 1840 he had opened a small general store. Now, in the sixties, he had taken his young son into the business, and had moved to larger quarters, taking it for granted that he would pass his "trade" down to his son and his son's son. He never thought of this village, where his personality and individuality were so strongly felt, without his store.

Twice a year the storekeeper went to Boston "to stock up." He was thrifty and careful in buying: blue drilling for overalls, thirty pieces of calico, hoop skirts and bustles, cotton thread knotted in "hanks," red and white spotted bandanna handkerchiefs, cotton batting, "factory yarn," quaint buttons, pieces of glassware made by that "new company down on Cape Cod," a few webs of lawn, a piece or two of sprigged muslin, some webs of lace, needles, pins, an occasional piece of silk, hard candies for the children, as well as the groceries and hardware needed in the daily life of the village. Finally he added a few wall-papers.

The following years, after the storekeeper's son had inherited his business, found the village growing. Small lumber mills were bringing workers from outlying districts. Summer boarders were migrating in increasing numbers from the cities. The country store grew to meet the demands.

Then appeared two factors which have sounded the knell of the general store as it was known twenty-five years ago—the automobile, and the mail order house. There still remain stores, one is willing to admit, where everything is handled, from "knitting needles to plow points," but the crossroads store as it was, is soon to be a thing of the past.—From "About Antiques," by ELLA SHANNON BOWLES.

The Fair of the World

The fine evenings are come back; the trees begin to put forth their shoots; hyacinths, jonquils, violets and lilacs perfume the baskets of the flower-girls—all the world have begun their walks along all the quays and boulevards. After dinner, I, too, descend from my attic to breathe the evening air.

It is the hour when Paris is seen in all its beauty. During the day the plaster fronts of the houses weary the eye by their monotonous whiteness; heavily laden carts make the streets shake under their huge wheels. The aspect of the city altogether has something harsh and flurried about it; but, as soon as the stars appear, everything is changed. The glare of the white houses is quenched in the gathering shades; you hear no more any rolling but that of the carriages on their way to some party of pleasure; you see only the lounger and the light-hearted passing by; work has given place to leisure. Now each one may breathe, after the race through the business of the day. Decidedly Paris has laid aside the pen, the ruler and the apron; after the day spent in work, it must have the evenings for enjoyment; like the masters of Thebes, it has put off all serious matter till tomorrow. . . .

I crossed from one pavement to another, I retraced my steps, I stopped before the shops to read the handbills. How many things there are to learn in the streets of Paris! What a museum it is! Unknown fruits, foreign arms, furniture of old times or other lands, animals of all climates, statues of great men, costumes of distant nations! It is the world seen in samples!

But this variety of exhibitions, which makes Paris the fair of the world, does not offer merely a means of instruction to him who walks through it; it is a continual spur to rousing the imagination, a first step of the ladder always set up before us in a vision. When we see them, how many voyages do we take in imagination, what adventures do we dream of, what pictures do we sketch! I never look at that shop near the Chinese baths, with its tapestry hangings of Florida jessamine, and filled with magnolias, without seeing the forest glades of the New World, described by the author of Atala, opening themselves out before me.—From "An Attic Philosophy," by EMILE SOUVESTRE.

Sicherheit in der göttlichen Wissenschaft

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

INDEM das menschliche Gemüt vorteilhafte Stellungen von dauerndem Werte sucht oder verzweifelt nach sofortiger Erleichterung tastet, ist es bestrebt, sich aus seinen Notlagen so herauszuarbeiten, daß deren Wiederholung ausgeschlossen ist.

In Zeiten der Not drängt sich die Frage auf, welche Besitztümer denn am wertvollsten seien. In solchen Zeiten mag sich die Antwort auf jene Frage fortwährend ändern, bis das Denken den festen Halt erreicht, wo man erkennt, daß die wertvollsten Besitztümer über dem Wechsel der Materie stehen und darüber hinausragen.

Die Lehren Jesu nähren keinen Verlaß auf die Materie, sondern weisen darauf hin, daß der Geist die einzige Quelle feststehender Werte, die einzige Quelle unfehlbarer Sicherheit ist. Eines der vielen Beispiele, die zeigen, wie er diese Frage behandelte, finden wir im 12. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Lukas. „Einer aus dem Volk" wünschte die Teilung seines Erbes und bat Jesus, seinen Bruder dazu aufzufordern. Anstatt über Vermögensrechte zu sprechen, machte Jesus auf die Grundlage der Freiheit jedes Menschen von Beherrschung durch einen andern aufmerksam und deckte den versteckten Grund der Forderung des jüngeren Bruders auf. Der Meister sagte: „Sehet zu und hütet euch vor dem Geiz", und er stellte die Nutzlosigkeit des Geizes sofort bloß, indem er hinzufügte: „Denn niemand lebt davon, daß er viele Güter hat".

Eine weitere Erläuterung des Verfahrens Jesu bietet seine Ermahnung: „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen", d.h. alle irdischen Besitztümer verteilen sich im rechten Verhältnis der Mitwirkung bei der Hauptaufgabe jedes Menschen, nämlich dem Trachten nach der Gerechtigkeit, die aus der Gemeinschaft mit Gott hervorgeht, und dem Festhalten daran.

Weitere Unterweisung bietet das Gleichnis von dem Sämann. Im Evangelium des Matthäus lesen wir: „Das aber unter die Dornen gesäet ist, das ist, wenn jemand das Wort hört, und die Sorge dieser Welt und der Betrug des Reichtums erstickt das Wort, und er bringt nicht Frucht". Jesus lehrt hier, daß die Menschen das Wort Gottes hören, behalten und befolgen sollen. Er hatte im damaligen Gesellschaftsleben reichlich Gelegenheit, zu beobachten, wie der Betrug des Reichtums" wirkt. Er sah, daß viele sich verführen ließen, den Reichtum falsch zu bewerten, daß falsche Bewertung bei vielen Reichen Hochmut, Anmaßung, weltlichen Ehrgeiz, Grausamkeit, Unterdrückung und ähnliche Eigenschaften nährte. Bei den Armen erregte diese falsche Bewertung Neid, Habsucht, Verbitterung, Unehrlichkeit und Streit. Diese Denkweisen „ersticken das Wort", und wer sich in seinem Denken irreleiten läßt und solche Unwahrheiten hegt, entfernt sich immer weiter vom Verstehen und Widerspiegeln des göttlichen Gemüts.

Es ist zu beachten, daß Jesus vor der falschen Bewertung warnte. Immer wieder lehrte und bewies er, daß die Menschen reichlich versorgt sein, aber nie sich von Gott dadurch entfremden sollten, daß sie sich von den Verlockungen der Versorgung ganz in Anspruch nehmen lassen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft setzt Jesu Lehre fort und bietet allen Gesellschaftsklassen die bestimmten Schritte, die zu tun sind, um „das Wort" vor dem Ersticken unter den Dornen zu schützen. Der erste Schritt ist, zu wissen, daß Gott, der Urheber des Wortes, das unendliche Gemüt ist, und daß das unendliche Gemüt die Liebe ist. Dieser erste Schritt ist so reich, daß Fülle des Guten allen daraus hervorgehenden Fortschritt kennzeichnet. Die unendliche Liebe wird unsere Heimat, unser Eigentum, unsere wirtschaftliche Sicherheit. Unsere Rücksicht auf unsere Mitmenschen und unser Verkehr mit ihnen tragen den Stempel unserer herrlichen Gotteserkenntnis. An Stelle früherer Überzeugungen tritt unsere Erkenntnis des Weltalls Gottes, der Kinder Gottes. Die Dornen verschwinden. Wir heißen Gottes Wort willkommen und befolgen es.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter lernen durch tatsächliches Erleben verstehen, daß ihr Idealismus, d. h. ihr Annehmen des Wortes Gottes in der Tat mehr Freude bereitet, als es das bloße Besitzen von Materie vermag. Viele, die unter den Dornen der Abhängigkeit von der Materie gelitten haben, haben in der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstehen gelernt, wie weise Mrs. Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 66) schreibt: „Prüfungen lehren die Sterblichen, sich nicht auf einen materiellen Stab zu stützen—auf ein zerbrochenes Rohr, welches das Herz durchbohrt". Die Wahl von Freunden, der Umgebung, der Arbeit und der Erholung wird für den Christlichen Wissenschafter eine göttlich geleitete Maßnahme, die er durch geistige Führung annimmt und fördert. Diese Führung macht, wenn gewissenhaft befolgt, sein Denken zu „dem guten Land", von dem Jesus spricht. Mrs. Eddy hat die Grundlage unantastbaren Wohlergehens, das wirtschaftliche Sicherheit und noch viel mehr in sich schließt, mit den Worten dargelegt: „Sicherheit für die Ansprüche auf ein harmonisches und ewiges Sein findet man nur in der göttlichen Wissenschaft" (in dems. Buche, S. 232).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

From an Ode to Summer

But when mild Morn, in saffron stole,
First issues from her eastern goal,
Let not my due feet fail to climb
Some breezy summit's brow sublime,
Whence Nature's universal face
Illumined smiles with new-born grace;
The misty streams that wind below,
With silver-sparkling lustre glow;
The groves and castled cliffs appear
Invested all in radiance clear;
O! every village charm beneath!
The smoke that mounts in azure wreath!
O beauteous rural interchange!
The simple spire, and elmy grange!
Content, indulging blissful hours,
Whistles o'er the fragrant flowers,
And cattle, roused to pasture new,
Shake jocund from their sides the dew.
'Tis thou alone, O Summer mild,
Canst bid me carol wood-notes wild:
Whene'er I view thy genial scenes,
Thy waving woods, embroidered greens,
What fires within my bosom wake,
How glows my mind the reed to take!
What charms like thine the muse can call,
With whom 'tis youth and laughter all;
With whom each field's a paradise,
And all the globe a bower of bliss!
With thee conversing all the day,
I meditate my lightsome lay. . . .

—THOMAS WHARTON, "Poems."

Security in Divine Science

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOOKING for vantage grounds of permanent value, or groping desperately for present relief, the human mind seeks to rise from its crises in a way that forbids their recurrence.

What possessions are of most worth? is a question that forces itself forward in times of stress. At such times the answer to that question may be continually modified until thought reaches a firm footing, where the possessions of most worth are recognised to be those above and beyond the mutations of matter.

Wholly apart from fostering reliance upon matter, the teachings of Jesus point to Spirit as the only source of unfluctuating values, and the only source of infallible security. One of the many examples of his method of dealing with this subject is found in the twelfth chapter of Luke. "One of the company" desired the division of his brother's property, and asked Jesus to recommend the gift. Instead of discussing property rights, Jesus directed attention to each one's fundamental freedom from domination by another, and laid bare the hidden cause of the younger brother's request. The Master said, "Take heed, and beware of covetousness." He immediately exposed the futility of covetousness by adding, "For a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

The method of Jesus is further elucidated in the guidance, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you,"—all earthly possessions falling into their proper rating as subsidiary to the main concern of each individual, namely, seeking and holding the righteousness that results from communion with God.

Additional instruction is afforded in the parable of the sower. In the Gospel of Matthew the text states, "He also that received seed among the thorns is he that heareth the word; and the care of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful." In his illustration, Jesus taught that the concern of men should be to hear, entertain, and obey the Word of God. He had abundant opportunity in the social order of his time to observe "the deceitfulness of riches" in operation. He saw that many were deceived into placing a false valuation upon riches, that false valuation fostered pride, arrogance, worldly ambition, cruelty, oppression, and kindred qualities, on the part of many possessing wealth. On the part of those afflicted with poverty, that false valuation engendered envy, covetousness, bitterness, dishonesty, and strife. These types of thinking "choke the word," and the misguided thinker harboring such falsities drifts farther and farther from understanding and reflecting the divine Mind.

It is to be observed that Jesus warned against the false valuation. Over and over again he taught and demonstrated that men should be abundantly supplied, but never alienated from God by becoming engrossed in the allurements of the supply. Continuing his teaching, Christian Science offers to every phase of society the definite steps to be taken in protecting "the word" from being choked by the thorns. The first step is to know that God, the author of the Word, is infinite Mind, and that infinite Mind is Love. So rich is this first step that all resulting progress is marked by abundance of good. Infinite Love becomes one's home, his property, his economic security. One's regard for other human beings, and his intercourse with them, carry the hue of his glorious view of God. God's universe, God's children,—the knowledge of these replaces his former convictions. The thorns disappear. He welcomes and follows God's Word.

In actual experience Christian Scientists learn that their idealism, that is, their acceptance of God's Word, is more practical in supplying them with happiness than the mere owning of matter can possibly be. Many who were pierced by the thorns of dependence upon matter have learned in Christian Science the wisdom of Mrs. Eddy's words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 66), "Trials teach mortals not to lean on a material staff,—a broken reed, which pierces the heart." The selection of friends, of environment, occupation, and recreation, becomes to the Christian Scientist a divinely directed measure to be accepted and promoted by spiritual guidance. This guidance, faithfully followed, renders his mentality such as is spoken of by Jesus as "the good ground." The basis of unassailable well-being, which includes economic security, and vastly more, is stated by Mrs. Eddy in these words (*ibid.*, p. 232): "Security for the claims of harmonious and eternal being is found only in divine Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The World Under Water

For a day or two I could not understand why, during certain dives, the fish were so much tamer than at other times. The clue came to me when a rather heavy swell was running, and I found that if I gave to the movement of the water all the inhabitants, from gobies to groupers, from shrimps to sharks, accepted me as something new but harmless, which the waves had washed in, but if I resisted the aquatic wind and maintained place and posture, I became an object of suspicion. This was the first of many radical differences which I was to find between the world of dry land and that of the underwater; on land, to move is to arouse fear among the wild creatures, here I did it by remaining still.

I walked, or half-walked, half-floated, toward the cliffs. The rocks were almost bare in this bay, like those between tides, and the multitudes of lesser aquatic creatures were concealed beneath them. The water was quiet, and between surges was often perfectly clear, so that I could see plainly the cliffs, rising high in air above that narrow straight line which marked the division between the two kingdoms. I went as far as my hose tether would permit, and reached a boulder on which, the day before, at low tide, I had sat comfortably in the clear, cool air of the upper world.

Turning back, I saw that I had become a Pied Piper of sorts, leading a host of fish which followed in my train. The sun was out now in full strength and no fish, however strange and unknown to me, could hold my eyes from the marvel of distance. . . .

My range of vision was perhaps fifty feet in every direction, but for all I could tell it might have been fifty feet, or fifty miles. The sun's rays filtered down as though through the most marvellous cathedral ever imagined—intangible, oblique rays which the eye could perceive, but no lip describe. With distance, these became more and more luminous, more wondrously brilliant, until rocks died away in a veritable purple glory. No sunset, no mist on distant mountains that I have seen, could compare with this. One had to sit quietly and absorb these beauties before one could remember to be an ichthyologist.—WILLIAM BEEBE, in "The Arcturus Adventure."

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ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

A Little House In the Foothills

Calgary, Alta.

I SHOULD like to tell you of a little home in Alberta, just where the great plains are breaking up into the foothills of the Rockies. Imagine a little white bungalow, a gable window high up in the dark red rubberoid shingle roof; white walls, black frames, and bright blue sashes, peeping at you through a tangle of green and of gay gardens. You might leave your car on the broad gravel drive, at the left, in a circle of low stone walls, with poplars overhanging them; cross the tiny front lawn to the rustic gate at the right, go through a small rock garden, and come to a series of small pools. From the rustic bridge you may enjoy the lilies, or, if quiet, may have a visit with the birds bathing and drinking in great confidence of the love which made the pool for them—robins, orioles, doves, goldfinches, bluebirds, Hungarian partridge, ringneck pheasants, prairie chicken, or ruffed grouse.

This little house is placed on a hillside, surrounded, west, south and northeast, by groves of aspen, thus sheltered from the keen mountain winds. Up behind, a little trail leads thrcugh the soft leaves to the crest of the hill, where we look over a wide valley to the purple hills and then higher, to grand snow-capped ranges. Down in front, looking northeast, is a large window from the floor to eight feet, looking out in the evening to a great spread of city illuminations three miles away. In June there are 3500 fragrant varicolored peonies, and iris, on a slope from this window, for this is a flower farm. A window with seat looks southeast over a small lawn and noble group of conifers.

Large Living Room

One enters the living room, 31x21, from a shady porch. The wide windows have yellow damask hangings, the window seat and couch are covered with four-point Hudson's Bay blankets. The polished oak floor is strewn with many heavy Navajo blankets of fine color and design. The woodwork is enameled a deep ivory, of dull finish. Several easy chairs have chintz slip-on covers of deep yellow ground color and bold design. A large cobblestone fireplace almost fills the south wall, having many rose-colored stones from the Rockies, a rose tile base and a rose cement guard, with a heavy black mantel.

An important and picturesque feature also is the lighting. The side brackets and stand lamps are shaded by small or large tepees fashioned very neatly and carefully of strong silk and wire and painted in Indian designs and figures.

The fireplace projects into the living room, and just around the corner is the door to a small dining room, low-ceiled, lighted by two quaint Indian silk lanterns. This is really a sun parlor, the whole end of the room being window, looking over a rockery and aspen grove.

Linoleum Floors

All the rooms but the living room have inlaid linoleum floors of gray, yellow and blue, and Indian blankets and rugs, fadeless printed cotton hangings and woodwork of deep ivory. The dishes in use or on the shelves are mostly home decorated, also in Indian and wild flower designs. Many of the pictures are of western scenes and sketches of native flowers and birds.

From each window is a soft woodland vista, pale green in spring, vibrant with bird song; redwing, robin, oriole, Canadian mocking bird, and many others; pure gold in autumn with shy partridge families coming round or a few pheasants coming back to be fed, for winter.

Through the trees to the west is a log cabin, as a supplement to sleeping accommodations, and then the shady corrals where three saddle horses wait our pleasure for a gallop to the hills. A. R.

The Christian Science Monitor

"The Tepee," a Little Home in Calgary, Alta., Is a Flower Farm and in June Has an Abundance of Peonies and Iris. Flowers, Birds and Animal Pets Are Popular With the Owners.

Over a Hundred Acres of Roses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Czechoslovakia

BLATNÁ, in southwest Bohemia, was but little known to the outside world in pre-war days. Only the antiquarian interested in its late Gothic church, or the tourist informed of its delightful old castle set in the midst of a great and lovely park, would think it worth while to drop off here before passing on to the larger and historically more interesting towns of Pisek and Strakonice. But today it has become the end of an annual summer pilgrimage of nature lovers and others from all parts of central Europe. For here has been established, since 1919, Europe's largest rose garden. Jan Boehm, the originator of these rose nurseries, started 13 years ago with a capital of 500 kč., or about $15, a small plot of land and a homemade log cabin. Today his roses cover an area of more than 100 acres and are exported to all parts of the world.

The sight of 500,000 different colored roses all in bloom at the same time is not soon forgotten, especially as these roses are far more pleasing to the eye than the species which are so common in Bulgaria, where they are used for the manufacture of rose oil. The Blatná rose garden is a scene of endless variety of colors, shapes and scents—long rows of blooming rose bushes looking like so many bands of variegated ribbon, the colors blending into one another and then fading into the blue of the horizon beyond. Clouds of sweet fragrance hover over the fields, and a rising breeze carries the scent of the roses for miles around.

To the horticulturist, Blatná is a constant source of reference, for Jan Boehm is a continuous experimenter, and his results are eagerly followed by experts in this part of Europe. He places upon the market two new roses each year. Some of his recent introductions include the Masaryk Jubilee rose, the "Bozena Němcova," named after a famous Czech novelist of the nineteenth century and which is described as "a rose without a thorn," a "Briand-Paneurope" and a "Krasná Uslavanka" rose of two colors. In addition to his own specimens, Boehm grows all kinds of roses, German, French, English and Dutch. The fact that Blatná lies about 1300 feet above sea level and is exposed to the sharp winds of the Bohemian Forest would have suggested to a less daring man that this was an impossible spot in which to cultivate roses. What has actually happened is that Boehm has produced roses which are of a hardy sort, inured to cold and well able to stand rough climate.

Birds, Cacti and a Border

"MY GARDEN HOBBY"

Birds of a Feather

Los Altos, Calif.

Dear Editor and Garden Friends:

It is possible that my Garden Hobby may not belong in the column, for it does not deal mainly with plants or flowers. My chief garden interest is to attract our bird neighbors and to give them "board and lodging" for as many days in the year as they care to stay.

Birds are particular about bathing facilities, and the locations of the two bird baths are the most popular places in the garden, both to us and to the birds. It gives us endless amusement to watch the bathers, and we store up many happy memories of their antics in the water. Sometimes it is a solemn fat robin brightening up his red breast, then again a dozen tiny feathered balls of different varieties enjoying a community tub. A wintertime picture of an active songster splashing merrily in a bird bath in the midst of a cold downpour of rain brings back a sense of wonderment as to his point of view on winter sports.

Food is, of course, of particular interest to our small friends, and we try to please all appetites. In winter a roofed food shelf is placed in a convenient tree, convenient for us to watch and for the birds to use, sheltered from storms and safe from the attention of wandering cats. A lump of suet fastened to a tree trunk with a loosely woven wire brings many patrons, and a fair share of persimmons is left on the highest branches of the persimmon tree as a special treat for the robins. In autumn we are always willing to share the ornamental berries with our little friends, and, of course, in summer there is fruit enough in the small family orchard for all concerned.

Nursery days in birdland are possibly rather a time of trial, for there is much fluttery anxiety shown by the busy parents, and baby birds do lose their way sometimes, and chirp dismally until papa or mamma finds them again. Dogs and cats must be kept out and one feels somewhat like an active traffic policeman on a downtown street crossing.

Our flowers are a joy, too, and we give them the attention and appreciation due their beauty and sweetness, but there would be something lacking in our garden if it were not filled with the joyous songs of the birds we love so well.

(Mrs. E. C. G.

♣ ♣ ♣

Cactus in Its Native Haunt

Dallas, Texas

Dear Garden Editor:

I have been very much interested in the garden hobbies, and would like to add my bit. My profession as an artist has taken me on sketching trips over most of Texas and New Mexico. Years ago I started bringing home cactus plants; also beautiful and peculiar rock formations. It is truly a thrilling experience to wander over prairies, gorges and mountains, especially in the Big Bend country and on the Rio Grande, and come unexpectedly upon a specimen of unusual beauty hidden away under a mesquite or sage bush; then to load them on my car and bring them home to my garden so that all my friends may enjoy their beauty.

Coming back from a recent trip into old Mexico, we stopped on this side of the river, as we were not allowed to bring in any plants. Securing a Mexican guide, we went out into a very wild country where the Peyote or Mescal Button grows. This plant is used by the Indians in their religious ceremonies. They come once a year to gather it. It is a small, blue-green plant only about one inch above the ground, and grows in colonies scattered miles apart along the border.

While in this locality, we also found some beautiful specimens of the Lead Pencil or Wilcoxia. It is very hard to find, as it grows hidden in the protecting clumps of chaparral.

I have now collected about 60 hardy native varieties. Their gorgeous blooms vary from bright yellow through brick red to delicate shell pink and deep purple. I have been quite successful in transplanting cactus, and I have found that they appreciate care and water when the long hot season comes during our summer here. In their native desert and mountain homes they have showers every day during the summer.

I also have a collection of succulents that I enjoy all winter. Glass shelves fitted into casement windows in the studio make excellent window gardens. (Miss) J. E.

♣ ♣ ♣

Half-Moon Border

Lakeport, Calif.

Dear Friends:

For some time I have been thinking of writing about my home and garden. Our home, a rambling old colonial house situated on a knoll, is approached by a driveway in the shape of a crescent. This location lends an effective arrangement to a five-foot border of flowers which outlines one side of the driveway; the half-moon lawn, with a rockery and bird fountain in the center directly in front of the house outlines the other side. The idea that I wish to convey is the arrangement of flowers in this five-foot border, so as to have some blooming nearly the whole year through.

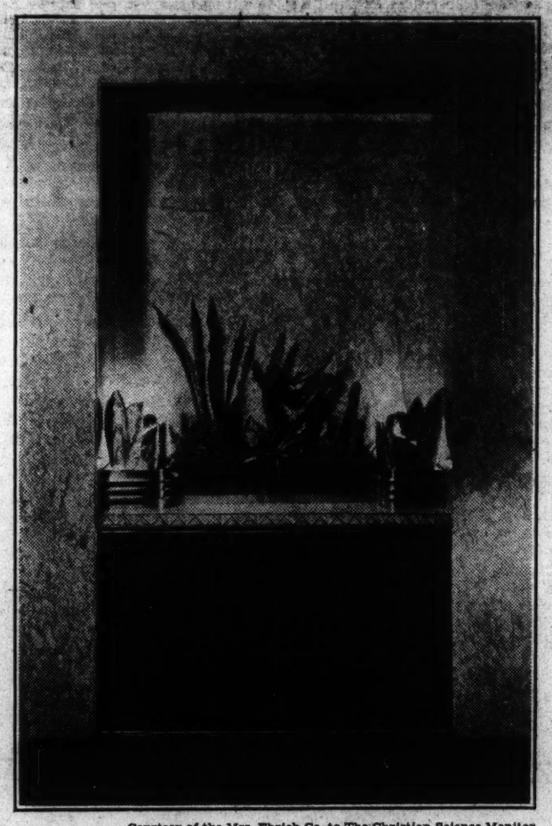
On the edge bordering the driveway is a solid border of Shasta daisies. Planting them about one inch apart, in a year's time a thick border is produced. (These need transplanting every three years.) Just in back of these, purple iris are planted three deep so as to give a profusion of blooms. Behind the iris roses are planted about four feet apart, with Michaelmas daisies and cosmos in between. Next in order are chrysanthemums (27 varieties). Instead of planting one "mum" alone, I make a circle about 10 inches across and put six to eight plants (same variety) in each group, arranging the groups a foot apart. Scattered among the other rows are hollyhocks. A row of golden glow directly in back of the chrysanthemums completes the arrangement that I have tried to picture to you. My object has been to cover the ground profusely with plants so as to have an abundance of blossoms.

In our mild climate in northern California, these plants have become natural perennials, except the cosmos, and bloom in the following rotations:

First the iris start blooming in the latter part of March and last about a month. While the iris are still in bloom the roses come out in full dress. So pure and white are the Shasta daisies that they may be seen at night. Mixed all through the flower bed are larkspur which bloom at the same time as the daisies and make an effective background for them. The hollyhocks, next, act as sentinels to preserve the dignity and charm of the garden. Next in order is the golden glow which radiates sunshine and assists in making spring a gay affair. The Michaelmas daisies come along in the hotter weather, with their cool, soothing shades of blue; these, mixed with the cosmos, achieve a charming effect and bloom almost to chrysanthemum time. The chrysanthemums, these late visitors, are a real joy and pleasure, and in their resistance to quite heavy frosts make one appreciate their hardihood as well as their array of gorgeous colors.

As soon as each group of flowers finishes blooming they are carefully cut down and carried to the compost heap, which is maintained for restoring the natural elements to the soil.

Many bouquets of flowers were taken from my garden each year, and always plenty were left to give the desired effect. (Mrs.) H. D.



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RADIATOR BUILT INTO RECESS

Decorative and a Place for Plants.

The cut-out copper which screens this radiator forms an ornamental panel against the wall, with which it is in alignment. The stone shelf and a humidifying arrangement make it a comfortable terrain for desert cactus.

Dwarf Fruit Trees For the Small Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Lincoln, Mass.

Many garden lovers who delight in growing their own delicious, fresh vegetables and bush fruits are missing an opportunity to produce their own tree fruits. Even on a small place, a few dwarf trees will produce an astonishing amount of fruit, for, with fertilization and cultivation, they are prolific bearers.

Dwarf apple and pear trees have been grown by the thrifty small farmers of the Old World for several centuries. There every foot of soil is precious; each nook and corner must produce. Dwarf trees are ideal for the small place, from both the decorative and utilitarian viewpoints. They bear early; the quality is very high; they are easily cared for. A short stepladder cares for pruning, spraying and picking.

The most common means for propagating them is by grafting on dwarf roots of known low-height growth. Apples are grafted upon a variety called Paradise; pears are grafted upon quince roots grown in France; stone fruits are grafted on a sand cherry. A four-year old dwarf apple or pear will produce a bushel of fruit. At maturity four or five bushels will be produced.

An interesting fact is that the dwarf roots, in not allowing the top to develop, furnish a greater proportion of bud and fruit food than do standard size trees. The writer has seen a few fruits on dwarf trees the year after planting. Trees of the plum, sweet and sour cherry will bear half a bushel at four or five years, and a bushel or more at maturity, six or seven years. Dwarf peach trees will produce two bushels or more.

Many people think the fruit is of smaller size. On the contrary, it is usually larger than that from standard trees, due to fertilization, cultivation and watering.

Dwarf trees may be set 10 feet apart. A row along one side of the garden is an excellent hedge and bundary. This is the "full" dwarf, and not the "half" dwarf tree as advertised in some catalogues. The "half" dwarfs needs 15 feet.

It is obviously unwise to plant any but the best varieties. The best apple dwarfs are McIntosh, Northern Spy, Delicious, Winter Banana and Jonathan. The best pears are Bartlett, Clapp Favorite and Seckel.

Set two-year-old trees, either in the early fall, or the early spring. There is one important point in planting; set the tree three inches lower than the slight bulge on the lower part of the trunk which is the point at which the grafting or budding took place. If one plants deeper than this, the trunk above the bulge will send out bothersome roots. Any average soil will give good results. Avoid hard clay or fine sand.

Dwarf trees do well in sod, so if one has a row along one side of the lot, it is possible to have a delightful grass walk. In seeding with grass seed, use a mixture meant for shade.

Little or no pruning is necessary the first three years. Then take out crossing branches, and head back the terminal growth of the previous year from one quarter to one inch of its length. H. S. P.

[Editor's Note—In the latitude of Boston these dwarf fruit trees may safely be set out any time up to the end of June.]

For Fragrance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE Spanish have a delightful proverb—"In the garden more grows than the garden shows." One of the things that doesn't "show," yet delights us in a garden—is fragrance. Old fashioned gardens linger in the memory not only for beauty of color, but for this irresistible asset—perfume.

And so many things can be planted to make a fragrant garden. The fragrant flowers of old time gardens that are equally desirable for cutting in a modern garden include candytuft, carnations, China pinks, centaureas or sweet sultans, stocks and wall flowers, sweet peas and mignonette. Other quaint favorites that are sweetly scented are sweet Williams, perennial phlox, auricula and sweet lavender (lavendula).

Freesias in Colors

Some bulbs that produce special fragrance in the early spring and onward are hyacinths, freesias, narcissus, jonquils, double German tulips and a variety of different irises. Freesias come now in pink, mauve, yellow, white and cream. Lilies of the valley are fragrant in June.

But many purple flowers besides lilac and iris seem to have special fragrance. Violets and heliotrope, rather neglected lately, are among sweet scented blossoms for the garden. Heliotrope, which makes a large bushy plant, usually deepens in color and scent when grown in the shade. Both violets and irises thrive in a cool moist spot.

It is charming to grow our sweet scented flowers under windows or near a porch so that both house and garden may share the fragrance. Such vines as honeysuckle and jasmine yield lovely scents and are especially alluring on a moonlight night.

Some sweet scented flowers are adapted to the making of attractive borders. Among these already mentioned are sweet lavender, hyacinths, jonquils, violets and China pinks.

Foliage Plants, Too

Foliage plants like the rose and nutmeg geranium can be tucked into any odd corner of the garden. The scented herbs, such as rosemary, mint, thyme, bay, basil and sweet marjoram belong under a kitchen window.

Sometimes moisture such as the dew, or a shower, brings out the sweetness of flowers. Again, it is the sun, or the coolness of evening. M. B.

Hildegarde

Let others tell of grand estates,
Of formal arbors cool and gracious,
Of floral beds in landscaped grounds
Spectacular and spacious.

My song is of a small back yard
Where earth was left to bake and harden
Until one day came Hildegarde
To make a flower garden.

She planted border violets,
Nasturtiums bright and corn flowers blue,
With sweet alyssum, phlox and things
Old-fashioned gardens knew.

But when the season's at its height
With garden gayly blossom-starred,
The sweetest flower of them all
Will still be Hildegarde.

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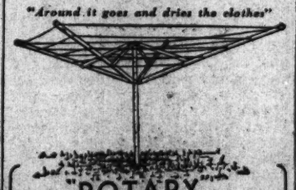

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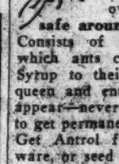
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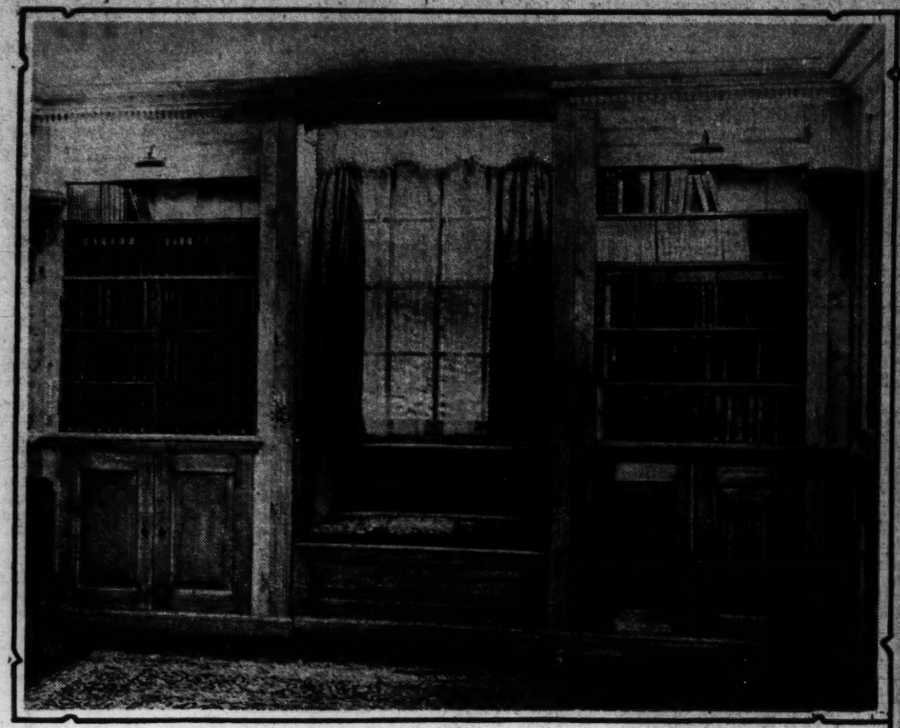

By Courtesy Sidney W. Newbery, London, to The Christian Science Monitor

Suitable provision for books is a question which has to be decided by nearly every household. One of the most satisfactory ways to care for a limited number is to fit up a room-end with shelves on both sides of a window and closets below, as seen at the left. For a larger number, a side wall may be necessary, with glass doors to protect the more treasured volumes. A cabinet such as shown in the center may be used in a smaller room, to contain books alone or, in part, pieces of rare china or other decorative objects

Floors of Two Centuries

By GREGOR NORMAN-WILCOX

THE increasing use of antiques in the American home frequently involves a measure of uncertainty as to proper floor treatment. Misconceptions of style are sadly rife; and why should they not be? For there is a scarcity of authoritative reference material on the subject of historic styles and periods of the American floor.

To be sure, the question "What *belongs* on my floor?" may have one answer from the interior decorator's viewpoint, yet quite another in the opinion of the antiquarian. The decorator will maintain that anything "belongs" which is harmonious with the room-scheme in design, scale, colour, texture and so on. But the purist antiquarian will wring his hands at the sight of nineteenth century hooked rugs used with Pilgrim century oak and pine, or of Queen Anne and early Georgian furniture consorting with broadloom chenille.

Let it then be understood that we are here concerned with the matter of floor treatments as historically correct. We are not pleading the museum principle for American homes; the stiffly self-conscious "period" room is not pleasing to a majority as a place of personal abode. Yet the collector should know what floor treatments are proper at various successive periods—one must know the rules, to violate them with impunity.

The Pilgrim Century

There is an unaccountable prejudice against bare floors, among present-day householders. Perhaps bare floors are associated with empty purses, and seem disreputable; but no housewife can fail to appreciate their convenience, and they are the perfect background for seventeenth century furnishings. Few American homes, during the Pilgrim century, boasted floor coverings of any nature. The charmingly austere atmosphere of the old Parson Capen house, Topsfield, Mass., or of the Whipple house in Ipswich, Mass., we may remark, would be seriously marred by the incorrect use of floor coverings.

Contrary to popular belief, wide-board floors were originally considered inferior. Narrower boards were preferred, as the wide lumber left unsightly cracks when it shrank. Wood floors usually remained in the natural color, without paint or stain, though perhaps with a coat of thin oil. Brick floors were less common, and stone slabs were used only in rare instances. All such floors were left bare.

Excepting the small Oriental rugs which were owned in the very finest of the earlier Pilgrim century homes, the only correct floor coverings for the period are coarse corn-husk mats or squares of flat-woven rush. Neither of these is a particular improvement over the bare floor. It is not unlikely that homemade tufted rugs, similar to the early "turkey work" upholstery, were in use. No examples survive, however, to bear out our personal supposition.

Though there was probably some effort in the direction of painted floors in the late seventeenth century, we are not aware of any positive proof of such a fashion until about 1720. At that time, simple designs were in at least occasional use, the pattern carried out in primary colors on a brown or gray ground. The patterns employed do not seem to follow formal designs such as appeared on contemporary Oriental rugs. That is, the first painted floors were not a direct imitation of any other special medium, but rather were a largely independent manifestation of the decorative impulse.

The Eighteenth Century

Oriental rugs came increasingly into fashion during the early years of the eighteenth century. Several of the old Philadelphia mansions, now restored, show Oriental rugs properly employed. The less well-to-do, of course, still used bare floors, or painted them according to individual fancy.

Toward the middle of the century, we begin to read about "painted canvas" as a floor covering. Inventories list such items, but they seem to have disappeared today. Probably they were squares of canvas in small-rug size, painted in colors to imitate the simpler Oriental rug patterns or the Aubusson and Beauvais tapestries which were being used abroad. Finely woven cane matting appeared about the same time, at first in small sizes but later made in narrow breadths and joined to produce any required size. Most of this matting, we believe, was an importation from China.

Typically New England are the embroidered carpets of colored wools on a linen ground. Naïve floral patterns in squares, or large designs suggesting the earlier Tree of Life, were the customary type. Surviving examples do not seem to fall before about 1780; but these are so rare that we can only guess how numerous they may originally have been, or how early they appeared.

Late in the century (1790-1820) we find the elaborately stenciled floors. These were executed in three or four colors, in a great variety of blocked designs and running motifs, with wide borders. Painted floors of quasi-classic design were popular during the same period, and there was some attempt in paint to imitate marble-paved floors such as the French and English were using at the time.

The finer furniture, of delicate mahogany, calls for Oriental rugs, which preferably should be small patterned. Khilims—a type of Oriental rug without a pile, flat-woven in tapestry technique—are admirably suitable. So are the Aubusson and Beauvais carpets, which were found occasionally in this country after about 1770. The two well-known examples at Mount Vernon are an instance of correct use in a contemporary setting.

There is a great deal of controversy as to the period of the hooked rug. Most students agree that they are a nineteenth century product; but at least one hooked rug is known bearing a date in the seventeen-eighties. At any rate, we will be on the safe side in avoiding them until about 1800. The same thing is true of braided rugs. Woven rag carpeting, in Roman stripes or "hit and miss" is a still later product, and belongs with the plainer furnishings of after 1820. Incidentally, hooked and braided rugs are properly called "mats"; the word "rug," to an eighteenth century mind, implied a pile fabric.

Finally, in deciding the floor treatment of any given room, we must be guided by the character of the furnishings. So-called homemade, or country, types call for far different handling than does "fine" furniture of analogous date. Quaint painted floors are proper with maple furniture of provincial Queene Anne type, but fine herringbone-inlaid walnut or marquetry of the same date demands early Oriental rugs. For the furniture of Phyfe one should have Khilims, or small-patterned Oriental rugs; whereas Hitchcock chairs and cherrywood chests of the same vintage must have hooked or braided mats, and perhaps stenciled floors.

It is useless to "dress up" a banister-back chair with Oriental floor coverings, or to expect hooked rugs, however good, to look at home with the handsomely carved mahogany of the Philadelphia school, 1760-80 (so mistakenly attributed to Savery), "Judy O'Grady and the Colonel's lady" impose nice restrictions in the matter of environment, and the true collector is highly sensitive to these demands.

Changes That Brought Content

THE woman whose home is completely and correctly "done" by an interior decorator, loses the great enjoyment of planning, saving, selecting, and eventually owning, the piece of furniture or the beautiful draperies she has so long desired. Any woman keenly interested in her home is likely to be constantly planning changes or additions toward greater charm, beauty, and convenience. Often this involves purchasing curtains, a new chair, an occasional table, even painting and papering, all of which in many homes must be put off until post-depression days.

To satisfy a longing for addition and change, I changed without addition. The first few years in our little home I had made a few small changes and had just about decided what big ones were needed to make the whole almost perfect, when a sudden drop in income hit us and upset all plans. Still in our home and "hanging on," we are truly grateful. Then one day I suddenly separated those two words "change" and "addition." The last involved money, but first did not need to. So I proceeded to change!

The twin beds had been put in the smaller of our two bedrooms, and the larger one was sparsely furnished as a guest room. It had not been convenient to right this arrangement, but when it was done we enjoyed what seemed to be two new rooms. Our own furniture looked less crowded and the guest room became much cozier and welcoming in its smaller quarters.

The study of systematic kitchens in books and magazines led to a zeal for efficiency, worked off by routing daily work and placing utensils most handily. Hooks at the sink now kept often-used articles within easy reach. The only addition to this room was a bookshelf that had been in my childhood room at home, and which happened to be green, the outstanding color in the kitchen. It makes an attractive as well as convenient holder for recipe cabinet and books. There is also room on the top shelf for a clock.

After more than a month of working out plans in the kitchen, I turned to the bathroom. The previous owners had laid a thin piece of linoleum on the floor and painted where this covering did not reach. The effect was not too unattractive as long as the linoleum was there, but it was a dirt catcher and the cleaning of that room was a most unpleasant task. The color scheme was green and orchid with rug, curtain, towels and other accessories bought to conform to it, but they were completely lost to the background.

With the moving of the table another arrangement was thought of for the living room and is proving very satisfactory. The davenport had given the long narrow room an alleyway appearance, because it had been placed against the long wall. By putting this large piece between two windows at the end of the room, a sense of spaciousness is gained. The large chairs hug the fireplace more cozily, the lamps making units of greater comfort for reading. Accessories are seeking their proper places.

M. F. T.

A Home for Your Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

EVERY cultured home has its books. If these are to be treated with the respect they deserve, special provision should be made for their keeping—shelves, cabinets, and bookcases. Fitted shelves are certainly to be preferred if one's library is at all extensive. In a combined sitting-room and library, the shelves may occupy either two or four walls of the room, or they may be fitted in the recesses on either side of the chimney-breast or beside a window at one end of the room.

It is a good idea for cupboards to be fitted near the floor instead of shelves, because books kept too low down are less easily reached. The cupboards may be for documents, papers, or magazines, according to one's requirements and the situation of the cupboards in the room.

As a rule, bookshelves are better without doors, since books are intended for use and they should be kept clean by dusting them at regular intervals. But for very rare and valuable volumes, such as first editions, glazed doors are often thought advisable. Sliding doors are easier to manipulate than those opening on hinges, especially in a small room. On the other hand, some excellent bookcases are now being made with hinged glass doors framed with narrow bands of stainless steel, leaving every book always easily visible. If they are arranged so as to be clearly seen, books help to brighten and furnish a room, while giving the impression that they are more than mere possessions and are there to be read.

Nowadays, however, there is no necessity to use either cases or ordinary open shelves unless one specially wants to do so. Many modern mantelpieces and fireside surrounds include special ledges or niches in the fitment, and there is inexhaustible variety among what one may call accessory furniture with incidental space for books.

For example, there are occasional tables which include one or two shelves. One of the most serviceable is an eight-sided table with shelves beneath four sides. A table of this kind is welcome in the lounge, and for fireside evenings.

There are also small pedestal tables with spaces in the pedestal; and many combined cabinet-bookcases with shelves for a few favorite volumes. Also, settees and easy chairs sometimes have receptacles fitted in the sides and backs.

For the bedroom there are pedestal cupboards and bedside cabinets with shelves for the convenience of those who read in bed. As an alternative, books may be provided for in the head of the bed.

Book-ends and book troughs which enable books to be kept where one desires—on the chest of drawers, on top of a bureau, on sitting-room tables, mantelpieces, writing desks, or wherever the necessary space is available, yet always in order.

A 400-Pound Silver Service

By "COLLECTOR"

London

A RECENT sale of unusual interest was that of a silver dinner service put up to auction at Christie's. For one reason, the seller was Princess Beatrice, a daughter of Queen Victoria and therefore the King's aunt. Also, the pieces that made up the set were engraved with the arms of Prince Henry of Battenburg, her late husband, joined with those of the Princess.

For another reason, the service was made at various dates by the famous goldsmith and plate worker, Paul Storr. He carried on his business in late Georgian days and even into 1839, with various partners, in Soho and Piccadilly, producing prodigious quantities of ornate silver articles, for royal and noble English houses.

Some of his silver is declared to exceed even Paul Lamerie's in magnificence. Almost every second tureen coming into the salesroom is said to have been made by Storr.

The royal service consisted of 72 dinner plates and 24 soup plates with gadrooned edges; four circular entrée dishes with domed covers; four similar oblong entrée dishes; six covered sauce tureens; two soup tureens and covers; a pair of richly chased three-light candelabra; four pairs of oval meat dishes and other items. The entire service weighed nearly 400 pounds, Troy weight.

Few people want or can afford either to buy or to keep clean massive antique silver dinner services these days. The bidding began at 3s. per ounce and the final figure was 6s. 10d. So the historic service was knocked down for £1668 to Mr. E. Vardi of New York.

* * *

Chinese Porcelain Animal Figures

A menagerie of porcelain figures was recently disposed of at Sotheby's. This ceramic "zoo" consisted principally of pairs of Chinese porcelain birds of the Ming, K'ang Hsi, Yung Chene and Ch'ien Lung periods.

There is now a vogue among collectors for these figures and prices have risen accordingly. The top sum at the sale was realized for a pair of large figures of stags, seated on their haunches, on oblong bases, the bodies covered with an olive-brown glaze decorated with large white spots. The antlers, which were realistically modeled and colored, were movable. The total height of each stag was 24 inches, the length 14. They belonged to the Ming dynasty period and were shown at the Berlin Exhibition in 1929. They were possibly unique and in a fine state of preservation. They brought £440 for the pair.

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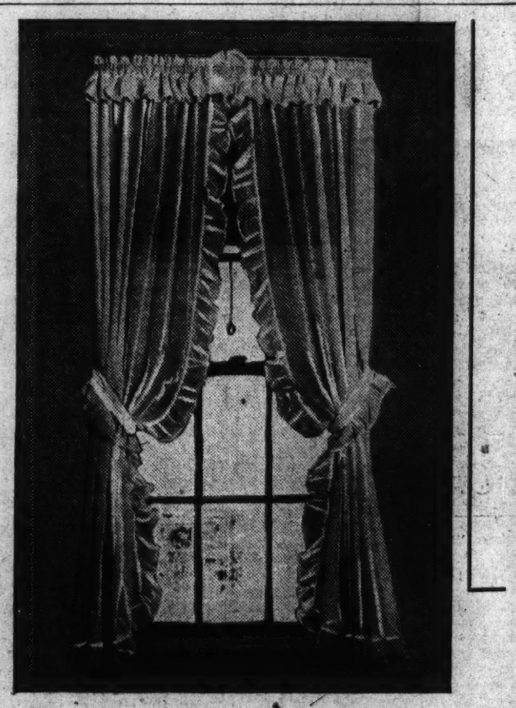

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Somebody's Cornered

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

ST. MARTIN'S THEATER — "Somebody Knows," by John van Druten. Produced May 12, 1932. Lyric Theater — "Dangerous Corner," a play in three acts, by J. B. Priestley. Produced May 17, 1932.

In "Somebody Knows," Mr. John van Druten has carried out an ingenious experiment with almost complete technical and theatrical success; and in doing so has written what is perhaps the only play in the world which, by its very nature, it is impossible to act.

He presents the audience with an unsolved mystery. A young girl is slain in a London boarding house. Any of four people to whom we are introduced may conceivably have been guilty, as well as one other who does not come on the stage. One of the former, Lance Perkins, a not very successful concert singer, is tried on the capital charge, but acquitted; none of the other three is ever suspected. That is all Mr. van Druten knows about the case. Whether Lance Perkins was rightly or wrongly pronounced not guilty he does not presume to say. His knowledge of the matter is confined to what he has learned from a popular novelist who attended the trial and was in the confidence of the counsel for the defense.

This being so, it may be noted that Mr. van Druten introduces two scenes which it seems to us his novelist could not have known anything about. The first is the confession of the girl, Lily Coles, to Mme. Malvinetti, who runs the boarding house, which Mme. Malvinetti was not allowed to repeat in evidence; and the second is the short scene in the waiting room before Lance is released. Apart from these trivial departures from the strict observance of his self-denying ordinance of not knowing any more than an intelligent onlooker, Mr. van Druten has surmounted the technical difficulties of his play with remarkable skill.

Character Studies

But it is as a study of character, not as a mere thriller, that "Somebody Knows" attracts attention. Over the household of the amiable Mme. Malvinetti, a former opera singer of, one suspects, no great attainments, there hangs that air of complete reality which Mr. van Druten never fails to evoke when writing of middle-class people. Her harassed school-teacher daughter, too, one has met many times in ordinary life. As Mme. Malvinetti, Miss Muriel Aked is her accustomed amusing self, and Lily Coles provides Miss Beatrix Thomson with the occasion for a very beautiful performance.

But the character who is drawn with most care, and who naturally monopolizes the audience's interest, is Lance Perkins, and in playing Lance Perkins Mr. Frank Lawton finds himself faced with a task which no actor in the world could have surmounted, though he very nearly succeeds in convincing us that he has achieved the impossible. The impossibility of playing this character properly is inherent in the nature of the piece. Upon whether Perkins was guilty or not guilty depends the interpretation of the part, and Mr. Lawton knows no more about this than does the audience. He does not know whether he is taking the rôle of a criminal or of an innocent man wrongly accused. Consequently, he is left with no indication whatever how he is to speak at least half the words of his part. He arbitrarily solves the difficulty by playing as though Lance's innocence were beyond question, though this manifestly defeats the author's intention. In a lesser degree, this applies to Mr. van Druten's treatment of the character of Eunice Malvinetti, and to Miss Cathleen Nesbitt's performance of the rôle.

"Dangerous Corner"

Mr. Priestley's first play written direct for the stage is a marvel of ingenuity. Ibsen used to get half the action of his pieces finished before the curtain rose; but Mr. Priestley goes still further, and practically ends his play before it begins. Half a dozen people are listening to a radio drama in a drawing-room. The moral of this drama appears to be, "Let sleeping dogs lie." This advice is, however, lost on the assembled company, for the hostess produces a silver box which one of the guests insists she had seen before. The hostess as stoutly denies this, an awkward silence falls, and the hostess's husband begins asking questions. Then by a series of fierce cross-examinations a long, exciting and complicated story of what had happened six months earlier is unraveled. Virtually everybody in the party is implicated, most of them discreditably, and before it is over they are all heartily wishing the subject had never been raised.

By a daring and, we think, successful device, Mr. Priestley ends his play with an exact reproduction of the opening of the first act, leading up once more to the bringing out of the silver box. On this occasion, at the critical moment, someone gets a foreign station playing dance music, and attention is distracted from the disturbing box. The dangerous corner is passed.

"Dangerous Corner" is a fascinatingly exciting and clever play, admirably acted by an excellent cast which includes Miss Marie Ney, Miss Flora Robson, Mr. Richard Bird and Mr. Frank Allenby. It does not quite make out its case for the wisdom of letting sleeping dogs continue their slumbers, for so combustible a party as was gathered together at the Caplans' was bound, sooner or later, to burst into flames. But Mr. Priestley doubtless presents his play as an entertainment rather than a philosophy. Judged as such, it is a pleasant way of passing the evening.

Significant Motion in Films

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EXERCISE of selection is imperative in photographing a motion picture if the finished film is to escape banality. Rigorous editing often can do much to improve the effect of a picture filled with commonplace shots, but the burden rests primarily upon the director that scenes without significance of some sort should not be photographed in the first place. Redundancy of visual effect is an effect so common in motion pictures today that it is to be noticed even in films apparently intended to represent a studio's best work.

One such picture recently released, with perhaps the best-known woman star of the day in the central part, frequently errs on the side of redundancy. In the course of the story, a character is shown starting reluctantly on a journey by railway. The reluctance was established in scenes before the journey began, and when a hackneyed stock shot of engine wheels revolving is shown, we presumed that this was a transition scene and accepted it despite its triteness. Not so. The camera then took us within a railway carriage, to observe the traveler still in the mood of reluctance, but going through with a brave decision to break off with her former life. Assuming this further emphasis upon motive to be desirable, what can be said in defense of the use of that stereotyped glimpse of revolving wheels? Certainly that bit is redundant, since its sole service was to indicate that the journey had started, and the interior scenes do that in showing the mountainous country through which the train is passing.

An Obsolete Element

Stock shots of meaningless motion would seem to be a hold-over from the early days of the films, when the presentation of movement for its own sake was sufficient on the screen to satisfy the curiosity of the spectators as to this new invention of moving pictures. We expect motion to have significance nowadays—pictorial, emotional, dramatic, imaginative. Pictorial significance has long since been exhausted in such too-familiar patterns as engine wheels in motion or the boiling wake of a speeding motorboat. Recently we saw a picture in which much footage was wasted to show such a boat going from one place to another on a river. Nothing of dramatic moment occurred during the trip. There was no mood to be sustained, as during the railway journey scenes in the other film. In plain fact those motorboat scenes were just a bore, because they contained no interest of any kind, dramatic or pictorial.

A functional test, it would seem, could be applied in editing motion pictures. If a sequence does not hold freshness of pictorial interest or if it does not contribute to an amplification of the mood of the story, it should be cut out or retaken in a revised form. The same film that contained the railway car bit contained repeated scenes of drinking. The scenes became redundant after they had served their purpose of establishing the character of the central personage, to show her in contrast with the regeneration to come. So overdone were these drinking scenes that the spectators began to take notice of them consciously and some of them responded with laughter, as a portion of any audience will laugh at violations of the prohibition law. So long as these scenes were kept in their due place as dramatic values in a story taking place in a European country, they were appropriate to the drama and its setting, but when they took on the quality of overemphasis they verged too closely upon pandering for comfort. It is this sort of wrong emphasis that has brought about a change in motion picture audiences, a change that Mr. S. L. Rothafel (Roxy) had the courage to remark upon in a recent public address.

An After-View Test

We hear a good deal of pre-views of motion pictures, and what help they are in preparing versions of films for general distribution. But not enough is heard about after-views, that is, the reception of pictures in the third-run houses, some months after the first showings in the larger cities. Recently we went into a third-run house and heard remarks upon a talking picture that would have been worth much to those responsible in their future work. The picture was one of those misguided attempts to produce a comedy that depended heavily upon dialogue to sustain the spectators' interest.

Mr. Leslie Howard, Mr. Alan Mowbray, Miss Marie Dressler and a few others, because of their abilities in expression and their command of concentration, can hold attention through long scenes of chatter unsupported by a developing dramatic mood. But the players in the picture under discussion, because of their negative work, could not even sustain a brief scene of parting banter between a girl and her suitor, standing before the door of her house. Beside us sat a fidgeting youth, whose impatience mounted as the dull scene dragged on. Finally he spoke aloud what we and probably others were feeling: "Oh," he said, "go on into the house!" The conversation was getting nowhere. The existing mood between this pair had long before been established. Nothing happened during the scene at the door to alter that mood.

In a word, that whole scene was redundant, and the players had no resources with which to make it interesting. They should not, of course, have been expected by the continuity writer to make interesting a scene that was without significance in itself. But for some reason nobody with authority to remove the pointless incident noticed that it added nothing to what had gone before.

E. C. S.

Summer Show of Modern Art

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

UNTIL Oct. 23 the Museum of Modern Art will continue its newly mounted summer exhibition in the Museum's new home at 11 West Fifty-third Street. Here, in a spacious setting, visitors to the city will be able to study the work of leaders in the modernist movement in painting and sculpture. For this show selections from the collection bequeathed to the Museum by Miss Lizzie P. Bliss are being shown, together with many other items from the Museum's permanent collections, as well as a total of 75 loans from the private collections of Dr. and Mrs. Harry Bakwin, Mr. James W. Barney, Mr. Stephen C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Erich Cohn, Mr. Frank C. Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dunbar, Mr. A. Conger Goodyear, Mr. Philip Johnson, Mr. Lincoln Kirstein, Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Miss Elsa Schmid, Mr. and Mrs. Lesley Green Sheafer, Mrs. John S. Sheppard, Mr. James J. Sweeney, Mr. E. M. M. Warburg, Mr. John Hay Whitney. On the fourth floor, during the summer, will be shown the small ensemble sketches recently included in the Museum's modern mural exhibition.

Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art to The Christian Science Monitor

"Lady Jean," by George Bellows.

Strong in Cézannes

First interest in the show attaches to the strong showing of oils and water colors by Cézanne, a painter in whom the Bliss collection is particularly rich. In a central place hangs his blue "Male Bather," striding across the marshes. Near by is the self-portrait, painted before 1870, with the green cap that is so telling because no other tones contend with it for interest, and because it is complete in itself as a color passage, like the note provided by the maroon cravat. The ground-breaking nature of his painting of the head as an assemblage of broad and pronounced planes which blend into a sculptural feeling for volumes is marked in this picture, done more than 60 years ago. Cézanne's portrait of his sister is to be admired for its avoidance of fictitious charm in the painting of the dress and other accessories, including a hint of an overhanging apple tree bough. The cloth appears to have been given a rougher appearance than it naturally would have, and one looks at the hair as a mass rather than as a collection of decorative strands. Character emphasis prevails.

In the place of honor in the entrance lobby stands Maillol's figure, "Spring," given by the sculptor to the Museum together with a panel with two figures, fitted into a square space, pediment wise. One room is given over to a brief survey of cubism, showing several phases of Picasso during that period, together with an example of Léger's geometrical shapes, and concluding with the abstractions of Mondriaan, which resolve into blue, red and white rectangles, separated by heavy black lines. Other examples of Picasso illustrate his experiments in surréalisme and neoclassicism, with his Poussinlike "Woman in White," perhaps his most admired production in this exhibition.

France, Mexico, Germany

The Matisse of the orchestrations of colored interiors is represented by several examples, and Derain's landscape styles of various periods are shown. Paul Klees abstract seascape with its departing boats done in triangulations of pattern under a violet moon has a piquancy all its own. So, too, has Raoul Dufy's notations of color incident to a scene in a harbor city. Orozco offers one of his Mexican landscapes, in which the greens of the cactus have the adobe pinks for setting, and the blue of the sky finds echo in the voluminous dress of a woman holding a child. Jean Charlot's "Malinches," a high colored and explosive design showing children at violent holiday play, provides a burst of pyrotechnics for one wall. Rivera's "The Rivals," shown last season at the Museum here, is a welcome return visitor because of its conveyance of a national feeling by means of an individual style.

Of fresh interest is the painting "Near the Walchensee," by the German Lovis Corinth, a logical development of the purely impressionist style through the use of dabs of paint many times larger than Monet ever used. Yet so knowingly are the strokes put on that large and solid forms emerge from the canvas when seen at an appropriate distance, and a graciously cool sunniness prevails through the whole. By Otto Dix is "Child With Doll," a painting that will improve upon the somewhat repellent effect made by his intensely expressionistic pictures hitherto seen in New York. For this painting he uses an ingratiating tonal scheme of sepias and olives, and the ability of the artist to express character in line is as marked as ever. Other German works are by Max Beckmann and Paul Kleinschmidt.

Other European works in the show include Modigliani's portrait of "Madam B," slenderized and leaning at an alarming angle, but curiously attractive because of its power and style; Rouault's "Clown's Head," which seems to have been a deliberate choice of an ugly subject as a medium for the exploitation of a luscious color sense; Marc Chagall's "Rabbi," all harsh angles to convey its successful effect of austerity and zeal; and pictures by Pierre Roy, Dunoyer de Segonzac, Odilion Redon, Renoir Seurat, Marcel Gromaire, Roger de la Fresnaye, Pierre Bonnard, Georges Braque, Chaime Soutine, Moise Kisling, Augustus John, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Toulouse-Lautrec.

Among the Americans are Thomas Eakins for an earlier day, with his fusion of Munich realism with Rembrandt's chiaroscuro in his portrait, "Katherine"; George Bellows' "Lady Jean," with its large and assured use of blue-greens and reds; Edward Hopper's "House by the Railroad," which by sheer intensity discerns emotional color in a familiar scene; Guy Pène du Bois's attainment in "Americans in Paris" of an effect of fleeting atmospheric envelopment of forms and vistas; Charles Demuth's "Poppies," with its discernment of character in leaf and blossom; Maurice Prendergast's "Waterfall," assembling smoothly his areas of color components; John Marin's "Island," with its odd and ingratiating stereoscopic way of evolving it volumes under one's very gaze; and additional canvases by Henry Lee McFee, Davies, Charles Burchfield, Max Weber, Peter Blume and A. Walkowitz.

The sculpture includes examples of Jacob Epstein, Matisse, Gaston Lachaise, Degas, William Zorach and Ernesto de Fiori. Several Negro masks from East Africa are included. And on the third floor is a picture that, alone, would make a visit to the Museum of Modern Art of moment, "The Laundress," by Daumier.

Delaware Valley Art Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Hope, Penna.

THE annual spring exhibition at the Phillips Mills, New Hope, shows the rising strength of the younger members of the famous Delaware Valley art colony. To the fore in point of imagination are men whose work is just penetrating the New Hope exhibition arena.

Folinsbee, Garber, Bredin, Lathrop and other familiar names in the Valley are all represented, although this year, with the exception of a few spirited little sketches by Mr. Folinsbee, the old guard seems somewhat enervated. From Mr. Folinsbee comes one of the juiciest of the smaller landscapes, the sketch of a farmer and team plowing the red and yellow soil uphill against a background of blue and tan tree-based hills.

As imaginative compositions, however, one may single out the pen-and-ink series by Mr. Carl Ritz. Instead of turning toward the ultra-moderns, toward Cézanne, Matisse, Picasso and the other strong art influences of today, Mr. Ritz goes further back, to Dürer and to Goya, developing a sardonic trend that would indicate a struggle of his own nature against the civilization in which he finds himself. His compositions teem with figures and action. Each one develops a particular thought, and it is this thought rather than art technique that holds the imagination.

Mr. Paul Froelich is another exhibitor of individuality. For years this painter has been earning his way in commercial art, but what he has been able to accomplish "on the side" begins to assert itself. His studies of Negroes are especially strong and vital, and are done with a fine economy of stroke and a careful selection of pigments. More active are his drawings and water colors of race horses and jockeys.

Of the landscapists, one of the most interesting is Mr. Bernard Badura. "Quarry at Merce," a black-and-white, develops its composition with half realistic, half cubistic technique. "Delaware Valley from Raven Rock," on the other hand, is all realistic—a minutely handled, far-flung tapestry panorama, with something of the modern's color sense, and something of the feeling for detail brought by the old Flemish masters to their conceptions of outdoor vistas.

One of the most striking of the compositions shown is a large panel decoration, "Benares Aflame," by Mr. Charles Child. Although somewhat crowded and confused in design, the decoration, executed in reds and yellows, with great, upswirling tongues of flame that lick into pattern the many objects of the Oriental city, stands out as an ambitious undertaking, something more difficult than the average still-life, portrait or landscape.

Mr. Hogue, one of the moving spirits in the short-lived organization of the New Hope Independents, contributes a study of a flaxen-haired child in blue, and an admirable foreshortened nude, with interest in color contrasts.

It is interesting to compare Mr. Henry B. Snell's two studies of harbor and beach. One develops a theme of brown-sailed vessels in harbor under a cloudy twilight sky; the other, deeper in tone, sketches dark rocks and sand with little figure accents, and is stronger both in brush stroke and in imaginative quality.

Figure and portrait studies come from Messrs. R. Sloan Bredin, Albert Rosenthal, Lloyd Ney and Henry A. Rand. Mr. Rand offers a self-portrait. Mr. Ney, who is exhibiting again after some years' absence, is less happy in his study of two men than in his bright, moving landscape pattern of vivid roads under a bridge. Less colorful and more static, yet clinging also to the economy of a half-abstract trend, are the landscapes by Mr. J. D. Nevin.

D. G.

Modern Dancing and the Emperor

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

TWO exponents of the dance have lately visited London, and the art of one of them—Mary Wigman—left some of us deeply involved, so to speak, in æsthetic embarrassment. Under the heading, "Composition in Pure Movement," Fräulein Wigman briefly indicates her method of work and explains that what she feels as the "germinal source of any dance may be compared perhaps to the melodic or rhythmic 'subject' as it is first conceived by a composer. . . . But beyond that I can draw no parallels. In working out a dance I do not follow the models of any other art, nor have I evolved a general routine of my own. Each dance is unique and free, a separate organism whose form is self-determined."

Professedly her purpose is not to "interpret" the emotions. The dance springs from certain impulses "which release in me a varying play of the emotions, and in themselves dictate the distinguishing atmospheres of the dances." All of which, with more, may be quite rational and interesting as a clue to Fräulein Wigman's æsthetic but, like the lyrical press eulogies in the same brochure, may mean something, anything—or nothing.

The trouble with a certain kind of "modernism" — that of Fräulein Wigman, by the way, is at least a quarter of a century old, some of it hundreds of centuries—is that it leaves too much to the spectator's imagination. "So the emperor went in procession under the rich canopy, and everyone in the streets said, 'How incomparable are the emperor's new clothes! what a train he has to his mantle! how it fits him!' No one would let it be perceived that he could see nothing, for that would have shown that he was not fit for his office, or was very stupid. No clothes of the emperor's had ever had such a success as these. 'But he has nothing on!' a little child cried out at last."

Can it be denied that similar conspiracies of pretense surround much that parades as "modernism"? The artistic significance is often as imaginary as the emperor's new clothes. To see nothing is to admit oneself very stupid and old fashioned. Even the classics are not immune from illusion. How much, for example, do the imagination and preconceived notions of the average listener supply to the dullest pages of Beethoven and Wagner!

With an uncomfortable memory of Hans Andersen's small child, it behooves the critic, therefore, closely to scrutinize any work which arouses the rhapsodies of the "advanced guard." Even the sincerity of the artist is not always a test—the emperor, it will be remembered, was sincere enough about his new clothes to pay "a great deal of cash" for them.

Of Fräulein Wigman's sincerity there can be no doubt. Neither can one question her creative talent. And, of its kind, she has an excellent technique. But at the risk of being considered a back number, one may honestly differ with her conception of the dance, just as one did with that of Isadora Duncan, from which it is really derived. As Karsavina pointed out in "Theater Street," Isadora Duncan created no new art. Duncanism was but a part of the art to which the dancer trained in the classical technique had the key. "It was possible for us with our training to have danced as she did, but she, with her very limited vocabulary, could not have emulated us."

A Limited Vocabulary

Fräulein Wigman also has a very limited vocabulary, and this, combined with characteristically German seriousness, soon reduced her program to monotony, a monotony emphasized by the absence of music other than commonplace repetitive phrases on the piano, and various kinds of percussion. A "Pastorale" was danced to a trivial little tune in six-eight time played on the flute with that iteration to which Shakespeare himself once supplied an adjective. Fräulein Wigman, in the description of how she composed this particular dance, says: "Afterwards we found that it was built on six-eight time, neither myself nor the musicians being conscious of the rhythm until we came to the end." The present writer started at the wrong end and made the mistake of recognizing the rhythm at once. And why, one wondered, when in working on the "Pastorale" the dancer said, "I should like a reed instrument that would play over and over again a simple little tune," did her musicians bring to her, with the simple little tune, a flute instead of a reed instrument?

As the afternoon passed at the Globe Theatre one found oneself believing more and more in the first article of Fokine's choreographic creed: "Music is not the mere accompaniment of a rhythmic step, but an organic part of a dance; the quality of choreographic inspiration is determined by the quality of the music." Yet we find one of Fräulein Wigman's admirers acclaiming the fact that she has freed the dance from the dominance of music. The dance may be freed from all the arts, but it is permissible to ask: What is then left of the dance? To judge by some "modernist" schools the dance has even lost its legs. Perhaps one of these days a little child may startle the crowd by crying out: "But these people are not dancing at all!"

Philosophical Theories

Fräulein Wigman holds that the dance is concerned with man and his fate: "In all its manifold iridescent expressions, from the harshest realism to the most sublimated abstraction, is this theme of man fashioned in the dance. . . ." Which all sounds very impressive but is too near nonsense. No more than music and painting can the art of dance be forced to serve philosophical theories which in themselves, more often than not, have no relation to anything more substantial than high-sounding words. But for many German artists the temptation to philosophize in art seems to be irresistible. Because one respects and admirers the intense seriousness of Fräulein Wigman and her exceptional gifts as a creative artist, one has ventured to question the fundamentals of her æsthetic.

Alanova, whose name in spite of its Russian termination points to an Anglo-Saxon origin, provided a pleasant afternoon at the Savoy Theatre, but without repeating her success on the Continent. A dancer's audience in London is not an easy one. Her costumes are exceptionally beautiful and her program of modern music—admirably played under the baton of Constant Lambert—was well worth hearing for its own sake, but her art lacks any particular significance. She has considerable charm, however, and a sense of humor—for which one is always grateful.

Amateur Societies' Cup Final

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

GARRICK THEATER—National festival of community drama, May 23, 1932.

The five amateur dramatic societies who played off at the Garrick Theater for the Lord Howard de Walden Cup came from such widely separated parts of the country as Scotland, Wales, Berkshire and Lancashire. A remarkable tribute to the keen interest aroused by the national histrionic competition organized each year by the British Drama League.

These five teams had been selected from no fewer than 618 entrants, 613 of which had been gradually eliminated in the previous rounds. The survivors — the Edinburgh Women's Athletic Club Dramatic Society; the Players' Club, Beaconsfield; the Mardy Dramatic Society; the Falkirk High School Former Pupils' Dramatic Circle, and the Liverpool Playgoers' Club—furnished the adjudicators, Miss Auriol Lee, Mr. Clifford Bax and Mr. Nicholas Hannen—a producer, an author and an actor—with a task of some delicacy. The three best companies were so nearly equal in merit that it was only after considerable hesitation that the judges arrived at a decision.

The winning team was that from Beaconsfield, with a performance of Tchekhoff's "The High Road" that scored most heavily because of the exquisite balance that had been achieved in it of the large number of heterogeneous pilgrims and travelers who came to pass the night in a ramshackle inn in south Russia. Mr. Julian Burgess, as a traveler with a long story to tell, gave a good performance, but the chief merit of the production lay in the skill with which every member of a large cast played up to every other member, so that, when his moment came, each player was able to make his particular contribution to the general effect without destroying the impression that it was the company as a whole, rather than any individual, that mattered.

The favorite of the audience was the Mardy Society's presentation of "The Poacher," by J. O. Francis, a little Welsh comedy of a reformed poacher who was sorely tempted by his former companion to return to his old occupation. The poacher, who was anxious to retain his good character (he had had it only for a week, he said) was played with humor and assurance by Mr. D. Haydn Davies; and, as the "fey" and poetical tempter, Mr. D. Moses Jones made a hit for six. (After all, this is the cricket, not the football, season).

Both these productions were very good; but, it must be confessed, neither gave us that particular thrill of delight and excitement which one looks to the theater to provide. The Liverpool Playgoers' Club, on the other hand, with Eugene O'Neill's "In the Zone," did give us this thrill. We followed with genuine excitement the events that led up to the opening of the black box, and enjoyed the discomfiture of the sailors who thought that Jack was a spy. The piece was very well acted and the production went with an exhilarating swing. The company had to accommodate itself to a great variety of accents, and did so with success.

Last year the Falkirk High School former pupils carried off the trophy with an excellent performance of a poetical play. This year they tried to repeat their triumph with the same sort of production. They failed badly. The piece itself was poor, and it was ineffectively presented. The Edinburgh Women's Athletic Club did somewhat better, but was not in the same class as the first three.

Singers announced to appear with the Metropolitan Opera Association next season include two new sopranos, Mmes. Frieda Leider and Helen Gleason; a new contralto, Miss Rose Bampton; three new tenors, Messrs. Tito Schipa, Richard Crooks and Gustaaf de Loor; and two new baritones, Richard Bonelli and Ludwig Hofmann, Mmes. Leider and Gleason and Messrs. Schipa and Bonelli come to the Metropolitan by way of the Chicago Civic Opera. Miss Bampton comes by way of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company. A two-act American opera to be brought out is "Emperor Jones," by Louis Gruenberg. A Strauss work to be introduced to the Metropolitan repertory is "Elektra."

The Royal Academy Revisited

By FRANK RUTTER

London

IT IS a great misfortune for the prestige of British decorative painting that Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R. A., is content to let himself be represented at the academy by one pastel and a few drawings. After the disappointment caused by the new panels for the Bank of England, it would have been stimulating to see in the same exhibition some fine example of the decorative powers of our great modern romantic.

Mr. Brangwyn, however, is so rare an exhibitor in London that we may well be thankful that he has sent this pastel study, a sketch for a decorative painting which he is to execute for the Cardiff Museum; and this pastel, though barely two feet square and hung rather badly in the smaller of the two rooms devoted to water colors, does display Mr. Brangwyn's glorious sense of color and his power of organizing virile forms into a richly decorative design.

The pity is that Mr. Brangwyn should lavish his great powers of romantic art on a war subject, for however much we may be carried away by the opulence of the pattern and the glowing harmony of the color, we cannot escape recognizing that the men are artillerymen, the theme a big gun in action. In these days it seems immoral to depict warfare as romantic. If war pictures are to be painted at all, they should be horrible. I mean they should inspire a feeling of horror, however well and splendidly they may be painted. Mr. Brangwyn's picture, I fear, does not do this; it envelops the grimy business of fighting in the roseate hues of a romantic atmosphere, and therefore, however splendid it may be as a decoration, it must be condemned as casting a false glamour over an unpleasant actuality.

This same old problem as to the relative importance of subject and treatment in art confronts us in a large painting by Mr. Walter Richard Sickert, A. R. A., entitled "The Raising of Lazarus." Treated in the very broadest impressionist manner, this painting out-Rembrandts Rembrandt in its mysterious obscurity, without delivering its message and telling its story with the coherence that Rembrandt always achieved. Mr. Sickert's painting contains some splendid passages of rich, glittering color, it has a brilliance of illumination that makes all the surrounding color look dim, but even these qualities do not suffice to make it a great decoration, while as an illustration of the title the forms are not sufficiently defined for the nature of the composition to be clearly apprehended.

This picture is provoking a great deal of discussion, first because it is by a painter who justly enjoys a very high reputation as an artist; secondly because the majority of the spectators are baffled and find it unintelligible, and thirdly because the hand of one of the figures contains five fingers and a thumb. This last characteristic does not occur for the first time in the history of painting, but however distinguished a precedent may be found for giving a hand an extra finger, its presence must always be a mishap to forgive and not a merit to extol. I have the highest admiration for Mr. Sickert's powers as a painter, but nobody who knows his work well can regard "The Raising of Lazarus" as one of his great achievements, and no painter can be justly appreciated if we cease to distinguish his defects from his virtues.

Nature is still the great inspirer of the artist, and we all have cause to be grateful to the painter who calls to our attention some new aspect of her inexhaustible beauty. But that is not all that painting can do, as we are reminded by a quotation from one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's discourses, which is printed on the first page of the academy catalogue this year. This is the quotation:

"All the arts receive their perfection from an ideal beauty, superior to what is found in individual nature."

It is this "ideal beauty" for which we are searching at the Royal Academy, and it appears to be very difficult to find.

'Troilus and Cressida'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SHAKESPEARE'S "Troilus and Cressida," arranged in three acts and eight scenes and staged by Henry Herbert; presented for one week at the Broadway Theater, beginning June 6, 1931, by the Players Club as its eleventh annual revival.

It would be of interest to examine this anti-romantic drama—the antithesis of the popular fare which Shakespeare mockingly labeled "As You Like It"—but not necessarily in connection with this revival. For it would be necessary to examine the text to get any full and fair notion of the poet's satirical intent, as the players did not in any company sense get their words over to the audience on the first night.

In a play of such slight physical action, that depends as much upon the clear and meaningful delivery of the lines as any of the later dramatic debates of Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, the shortcoming of unintelligibility at the first performance was a marked defect. Whether the players' speech largely evaporated because so many of the scenes were staged well back from the proscenium arch, or whether the sheer task of memorizing the long archaic speeches took up all the brief time of preparation, it is impossible for the outsider to determine. Undoubtedly the words will get over better at later performances, when something of the force of this realistic treatment of the Helen of Troy legend will be felt, and the poet's ironical examination of militaristic vainglory made manifest.

In making this gain the players generally need only progress toward the incisiveness and clarity of Mr. Otis Skinner's mocking Thersites, M. Charles Coburn's fatuous Ajax, Mr. Reynold Evans's vigorous Achilles and Mr. William Sams's forthright Ulysses. Mr. Robert Le Seur's Hector has the efficient air of Napoleonic detachment and is always clear and resonant of speech. Mr. Jerome Lawlor took Troilus in so subdued a key that the Romeo-like elements in the part lacked lyricism on the first night. Undoubtedly he will key up the part to the spreading spaces of the Broadway Theater.

Miss Blanche Yurka has the largeness of style needed to attain definite accent in such surroundings, and Miss Edith Barrett needs only to enlarge her portrait of the coy and fickle Cressida to make her best abilities manifest. Others in the strong cast include Miss Eileen Huban, Mr. F. Sayre Crawley, Mr. Herbert Ranson, Mr. Philip Leigh, Mr. P. J. Kelley. Mr. Eugene Powers made much of his unctuous opening scene as Pandarus, who must carry the burden of warming up the audience with a long bantering scene with Hector. Mr. Augustin Duncan spoke the prologue impressively, standing under a ruddy spotlight beam in flashing full armor.

The stage was ingeniously and handsomely set by means of draperies that gave now the effect of tapestries and again of a wood interior, depending upon the way they were lighted and hung with accessory banners. At the back the various levels of battlement construction provided space for processional effects. Elizabethan costumes are used with pictorial brilliancy. The audience often rose to individual excellencies in the acting, and remained at the end to demand a speech from Mr. Skinner.

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MOST STOCKS SHOW SMALL NET LOSSES

Brisk Early Upswing Fails to Carry Through—Closing Heavy

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—After a few more prods at the retreating bear interest in the stock market, speculators for the rise began to lighten their commitments in advance of the week-end today, and a brisk upswing in the first hour was more than lost.

Auburn pushed up 9 points, on top of the advance of about 30 points in the last two days, then slipped back. Numerous advances of 1 to 3 points registered in the first hour were lost, and a few issues closed a point or so under yesterday's final levels. The closing tone was slightly heavy. The turnover was around 800,000 shares.

The appearance of an estimate that steel mills in the Youngstown area would operate at less than 15 per cent of capacity next week, as compared to 18 per cent this week, apparently put a damper on the bullish enthusiasm engendered by the plight of shorts in Auburn. Week-end indications were that the steel industry might have its dullest week of the year next week.

Financial quarters were still encouraged by expectations of an adjournment of Congress next week, lifting legislative uncertainties. Nevertheless, the presence of the bonus army in Washington has led to definite uneasiness, although there is no expectation that the $2,000,000,000 Bonus Bill will be enacted.

Gains Are Lost

Case converted an early gain of 2 points into a net loss of like extent. Allied Chemical and American Telephone advanced about 3 points, then reacted to close fractionally under yesterday's final levels. U. S. Steel and New York Central closed unchanged, after advancing more than a point.

Eastman and Santa Fe converted gains of 1½ into losses of 1 point. American Can finished off ½, after registering a temporary gain of 2. Norfolk & Western closed up 2½, net, after selling somewhat higher. Auburn at the top was at 76, in contrast to its recent low of 28¾. It closed unchanged at 66¾.

Yesterday's improved tone in commodities was not fully maintained, particularly in cotton. Futures reacted 30 to 40 cents a bale

Foreign exchanges recovered somewhat against the dollar, after their sag of the last few days. None of the leading gold currencies save the Swiss franc, however, was above the outgoing gold point from New York. The French franc was 5-16 of a point higher at 3.94 5-16 cents for cables. Sterling cables ruled at $3.68¼, up ½.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market took on a steady tone in today's brief session and, in addition to United States Government issues, a number of corporate loans recorded moderate recoveries.

Treasury bonds were especially active and firm, some of the longer maturities advancing more than half a point. The Libertys, while in fair demand, were only slightly higher.

Dealers displayed considerable improvement in sentiment. This was due partly to the firmness of stocks and to reports that Congress would adjourn next week without having made necessary the issuance of any large amount of long-term bonds.

Various railway loans that recently have been subjected to severe pressure showed an inclination to recover some of their previous losses. Among these were issues of Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Frisco, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway and Union Pacific.

Declines in other carriers were generally small, and a number were unchanged from yesterday.

Some of the American Telephones were easy, as were bonds of American & Foreign Power, Cincinnati Gas and North American. Higher prices were recorded by loans of International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, Columbia Gas and Pacific Gas.

Improvement was registered by issues of Armour & Co., Chile Copper, Dodge Brothers, Loew's, Phillips Petroleum and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

French Government bonds continued soft. German 5½s and 7s resumed their recovery, both advancing around a point. Belgian loans eased, as did those of Japan.

DIVIDENDS

Davenport Hosiery Mills declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis, compared with $2 previously. Dividend is payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

National Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 20 to stock of record June 20.

Tide Water Associated Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20, and a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Philadelphia Dairy Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the prior preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

First National Bank of Chicago declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable June 20 to stock of record June 15.

Kaufmann Department Stores, Pittsburgh, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable July 25 to stock of record July 9.

Singer Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of $2, payable June 30 to stock of record June 10.

Acme Steel Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record June 20.

Gray Telephone Pay Station Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 18.

Gold & Stock Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Diamond Shoe Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Riverside Silk Mills declared a dividend of 25 cents, compared with 50 cents previously, payable July 2 to stock of record June 17.

Incorporated Investors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable July 15 to stock of record June 31.

NEW BRAZIL BANKING HOUSE

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 11 (AP)—President Getulio Vargas has established a banking institution to be known as the "Banking Mobilization House," whose function will be to assist in improving credit conditions. It will operate under the supervision of the Bank of Brazil.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 11	June 10
34	10	.50	Abitibi Pow & P	40	11	11	11	11
8¾	1½		Abraham & Str	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
6¾	1½		Adams Express	1200	3¾	3	3	3¼
76	29	.6	Adams Exp pf	10	33	33	33	..
10½	4½	1.00	Affiliated Prod	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
63½	34½	4½	Air Reduction	5200	46½	39¾	39¾	39½
10¾	8½	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1100	8¾	8½	8½	8½
3½	¾		Alleghany Corp	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
10¼	1		Alleghany pf xw	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
67½	42½	.60	Allied Chem	21000	84½	81¼	81¼	81½
1300	..	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	15	15	15	15
16½	12	2	Amerada	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
18½	6		Am Bank Note	100	7	7	7	..
90	43	7	Am Brake Sh&F pf	80	45	45	46	43½
73½	35½	.80	Am Can	29300	39½	37¼	37¼	38
8¾	3¼		Am Car & Fdry	400	5	5	5	4¾
49½	20	7	Am Car & F pf	60	31¾	28½	28¾	32¼
37½	18	.35	Am Chile	100	22½	21½	21½	22
14	11		Am Com Alcohol	1100	13¾	13	13	13
3¼	2		Am & For Pow	2400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
38½	3½		Am & For Pow 7	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
77½	23¾		Am & For Pw 3pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2¼	1		Am Hide & L	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
12	5		Am Hide & L pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
21¾	11	.2	Am Ice	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
8½	3¾		Am International	7500	3½	3¼	3½	3½
9¼	4		Am Locomotive	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
44¾	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
3¾	1¼		Am Mach & Met	100	1	1	1	..
16¾	3¾	1	Am Power & Lt	2200	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾
58	19	6	Am P&L 6% pf	500	27	27	27	24
48¾	15	5	Am P&L pf A	100	20	20	20	..
8¼	3½	..	Am Radiator	9400	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¼
29¼	14	3	Am Safety Razor	200	15	13	13	13¾
18¾	5¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1300	8¾	8	8	7
35	7	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	33½	33	33½	..
36¾	20	2½	Am Stores	200	28¾	26	26¼	26
39¼	14	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	14½	14¼	14½	14½
137¾	81	9	Am Tel & Tel	39100	87½	83¾	84	84¾
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	1200	14¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
31	11	2	Am WW&E ch	100	13½	13½	13½	..
8¾	1¾	..	Am Woolen	200	2½	2½	2½	..
13¾	3½	..	Anaconda Cop	2200	4½	4	4	4
4¾	1¾	..	Andes Copper	100	2	2	2	..
3	¾	..	Armour Ill A	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
1½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	3¾	3½	3½	3½
94	24	4	Atchison T&SF	13400	30½	27¾	27¾	28½
86	44	5	Atchison pf	400	48½	47	48½	46½
41½	9¾	4	Atl Coast Line	100	15	15	15	..
12¾	8¾	1	Atl Refining	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	29100	76	65	67	66¾
16	12	1½	Austin Nichols A	100	12	12	12	..
8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	6500	6¾	5½	5½	5½
5⅞	3¾	..	Barnsdall A	400	4	3¾	4	4
43½	1	2	Beatrice Cream	400	19¾	19	19¾	18¾
44¾	20¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	32	32	32	33¼
4¾	2¾	..	Belding Hem	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
62⅜	57½	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	58½
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1100	6	5¾	6	6½
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	400	7½	6¾	6¾	6¾
24⅜	7½	..	Bethlehem Steel	3100	9½	9	9¾	9½
27¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	6¼	6	6¼	6
43⅜	21¼	3†	Borden	4600	24½	23½	23¾	23½
12⅝	3¾	1	Borg Warner	100	4½	4¼	4¼	4
1⅛	¼	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
11¾	3	1	Briggs Mfg	400	4½	4	4	4½
1	⅜	..	Brockway	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
50¼	11¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	1200	13½	12¾	12¼	13
78⅜	32	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	37½	33¼	33¾	37
89½	49¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	56	54½	54½	54
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	100	26½	26½	26½	..
4½	⅛	..	Budd Wheel	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	400	7½	7½	7½	7½
21¾	4	2½	Bush Terminal	400	5½	5½	5½	..
19	7½	..	Byers	5100	11	9½	9½	9½
11⅞	4½	..	Calif Packing	100	5¼	5¼	45¼	..
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
13½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
20⅝	7¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1300	9¼	9	9¼	8½
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	29500	28¾	24½	24⅝	26½
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	10	34½	34½	34½	39½
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1200	5¾	5½	5½	5½
85	66	7	Century Rib pf	10	70	70	70	70
15	4	..	Cerro de Pasco	300	4	4	4	4½
70⅜	5	2	Chesapeake Corp	300	7½	7½	7⅛	7
31½	10½	2½	Ches & Ohio	5800	13⅜	12	12	12
7	3¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1100	1½	1	1	..
15¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
12⅜	3	..	Chi & N'western	1500	3¼	3	3¼	3½
16⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	5200	3¼	2¾	3¼	2¾
16⅜	5	1	Chrysler	3200	7½	6⅝	6⅝	6½
31½	12¾	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	400	14¾	14	14½	14¼
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	75½	75½	75½	..
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3¾
16½	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	6100	7½	6¾	6¾	6¾
41⅞	13½	3	Columbian Carb	5100	19¾	18½	18½	18½
11	3⅝	.1	Comm Credit	300	4	4	4	4
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred ipf	60	41½	41½	41½	41½
20¾	12	2	Comm Cr'd pf B	10	12	12	12	12
10½	3½	.80	Comm Solvents	1900	5¼	4⅞	5	5
4⅞	1⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	1100	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅛
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	36	36	36	35
11¾	3	..	Consol Film I pf	800	4	3⅜	3⅜	4½
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	16800	38¼	36¾	36¾	37¾
7	4	..	Consol Oil	1200	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
1	⅛	..	Container B	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	800	⅝	⅝	½	½
41	19¾	2½	Cont Can	2600	22⅛	21¼	21¼	22½
25¼	6¾	2.40	Cont Insurance N	200	9	9	9	9
7	2½	..	Cont Oil	200	4½	4	4	4½
47¾	25⅜	3	Corn Products	1800	31½	30¾	30¾	30½
15⅞	7½	1.20	Crown Cork & S	200	9½	9½	9½	..
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
49⅛	15¼	..	Crucible Steel pf	80	17	16	17	18
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
35½	20	4	Cudahy Packing	100	22	22	22	22
31	11½	2	Curtis Publishing	200	13	13	13	..
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	900	1	1	1	1
2¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	400	2	2	2	2¼
15¼	6¾	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	8¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
89½	37	9	Del & Hudson	900	45	42	43½	..
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	300	11½	11¼	11¼	..
122	83	8	Detroit Edison	200	97	97	97	83
13½	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	300	7	7	7	..
15⅝	12	1	Diamond Match	500	14	13¼	13¼	13½
18	11¼	1.30†	Dominion Stores	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼
89¾	25½	3	Du Pont de Nem	8600	28½	27	27	27½
97	82	5	Duquesne Lt pf	2500	88	88	88	..
87⅞	37¾	5	Eastman Kodak	5800	43	40¾	40¾	41⅝
23¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3900	12¼	10½	10¾	10¾
18⅜	2⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	3400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
64	12¼	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	18	16½	16½	18½
55½	10½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞
19	12⅞	1½	Equitable Off Bld	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
10¾	3	..	Fed Water Serv	400	3¾	3½	3½	3½
27¾	6	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In n	700	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8½
53	27	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	43½	42¾	43⅝	43½
82½	74	6	Florsheim S pf	110	76	74	74	76
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	5¾	5½	5¾	4½
21½	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	800	14½	13½	13½	13½
5¾	1⅜	..	Fox Film A	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	700	11⅞	11	9⅝11¾	11¾
1⅞	¾	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	¾	¾	¾	..
17½	5¾	..	Gamewell	20	6½	6½	6½	6
3⅝	⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	300	¾	¾	¾	⅜
35¾	10	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	8700	12	11¾	11⅞	12¼
15½	5	2	Gen Asphalt	600	6	5	5¼	6½
3⅜	⅛	..	Gen Bronze	100	1	1	1	..
15⅜	8½	.40	Gen Electric	17300	11⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¾
11½	10¾	.60	Gen Elec 8p	700	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10⅞
40½	19⅝	3	Gen Foods	3600	23¼	21⅞	22	22¾
2¾	⅛	6	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅞	¾	¾	¾
37	28	3	Gen Mills	400	30¼	30	30	30½
9¾	8¾	1	Gen Motors	9800	9⅝	8⅞	9	9
4	3¼	..	Gen Out Adv	100	3½	3¾	3¾	..
28⅝	7¾	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	9½	8½	9⅛	..
16	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	9	9	9	..
24¼	10¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4900	14¼	13	13	14
24½	8¾	1	Gimbel Bros	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
6½	2⅛	..	Glidden	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1200	10¼	9¾	9¾	10
5⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	300	3½	3	3½	3
18⅜	5½	..	Goodyear	400	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
61	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	3200	24	24	24	..
14½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
65½	50¼	7	Gotham S H pf	10	56	56	56	..
4⅞	1	..	Graham Paige	1100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	¾	..	Grand-Bll Stores	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	100	24	24	24	24¾
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	500	16⅜	15½	15½	16
25	5½	2	Great Nor pf	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
15⅜	5¼	2	Great Nor Ore	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
80	48	7	Great W Sug pf	30	50	50	50	50
11⅜	4	.30	Hall Printing	100	5	5	5	5
12	3	..	Hamilton Watch	60	3	3	3	..
70	33	7	Hanna (M A) pf	10	36	36	36	..
83	46	6	Hershey Choc	500	51¾	51½	51½	51
24⅜	8¾	..	Houston Oil	900	11⅜	10¼	10¼	10¾
5½	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	1400	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
11⅜	2¼	..	Hudson Motor	1100	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
5⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
18½	4¾	..	Ill Central	2200	8	7½	7½	7¼
1⅞	⅝	..	Indian Motor	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
38½	10¾	2	Indus Rayon	300	14	14	14	14
39½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	3200	30½	18	18	17⅝
4¼	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
3⅞	1	.25	Insuranshare Mf	100	2	2	2	2
14⅜	3¼	..	Interboro Rap T	1800	3	2¾	3⅛	2⅞
117	65	6†	Int Business M	1700	73½	69	69	71½
8½	1¼	.40	Int Carriers	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1⅞	½	..	Int Combustion	500	½	½	½	½
21	4½	..	Int Combus pf	100	8	8	8	..
38¾	13	1.50	Int Harvester	6800	17	15	15½	16
108	60	7	Int Harvester pf	100	69	68	68	..
11⅜	2¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
4	1¼	..	Int Merc Marine	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
9½	3½	..	Int Nickel	6800	4¾	4	4	4
⅞	⅜	..	Int Paper&Pw C	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
44⅝	34⅜	3	Int Shoe	1200	37	36	36	36¾
13½	3⅝	.80	Int Tel & Tel	1600	4	3½	3½	3½
2⅜	⅝	..	Investors Equity	100	1	1	1	⅞
18	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 11	June 10
25⅛	10		Johns Manville	7300	13¾	11¾	11¾	13⅜
89¾	32		Johns Man pf	90	60¼	60¼	60¼	61
44	38	7	Jones & Laughlin pf	30	40	40	40	40
8½	2	.80	Kaufmann D St	100	3½	3½	3½	..
8¼	5¼	..	Kayser (J) & Co	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
6¾	3¾	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
10⅝	3¾		Kelvinator Corp	1100	3¾	3¼	3½	3½
38	20½	6	Kendall Co pf	10	35	35	35	..
13	8		Kennecott Cop	3800	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
18	8¼	1	Kresge	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
16⅛	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	1300	13¾	11¾	13	10¼
3¼	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
3¼	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	1	1	1	1¼
18	1	..	Lehigh Val RR	800	4¼	4	4	4¼
48¾	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	600	34½	33¼	33¼	37
6	3¾		Libbey-Owens-F	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
32	8	3	Liquid Carbonic	100	12	12	12	11⅝
34	13¼	.4†	Loew's Inc	2300	18	17	17¾	17¼
72	45	6½	Lorillard	300	48	48½	48	..
4⅜	1⅞		Lorillard pf	400	2¾	2	2	2
8½	3⅞		Phelps Dodge	600	5	4½	4½	4¾
6½	2		Phillips Pet	600	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3½
½	⅛		Pierce Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	¼
7¼	3½		Pierce Oil pf	100	4¼	4¼	4	4
9¾	3½		Prairie Pipe Line	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
49¾	24½	2.40	Procter & Gam	1700	27¾	27	27	27½
103	89½	5	Procter & G pf	10	91	91	91	..
60	29¾	3.40	Public Service	6100	34½	33¾	33¾	34
25	10½	3	Pullman	300	14½	13¼	13¼	13
5½	2¾	..	Pure Oil new	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10⅜	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	4700	4½	3¾	3¾	4
7	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	350	3¾	3¼	3¾	..
11¾	4½	1	Raybestos Man	100	5¾	5¼	5¼	..
42	9½	1	Reading	1000	10¾	10¼	10½	10
5½	2¾	..	Real Silk Hosiery	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3
3¾	1½	..	Reo Motors	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	2½	..	Republic I & S	100	2½	2½	2½	3¾
15⅝	5¾	..	Repub I&S pf	300	7	7	7	7
10	6	1.50	Reynolds Metal	200	7	6¾	7	6¾
¾	¾		Richfield Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
23	13½	.81e	Royal Dutch	400	18	15½	15½	15½
59¾	35	5	Safeway Stores	1400	49½	38¼	38¼	39¾
94	69	7	Safeway 5% pf	60	77	77¼	77¼	77
1	⅝		Seaboard Air L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
9¾	6¾	.40	Seaboard Oil	1200	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
2¾	1		Seagrave	200	1½	1½	1½	..
37¾	13½	2½†	Sears Roebuck	6600	16½	14¾	14¾	15¼
5¾	1¾		Servel Inc	200	2¼	2	2⅛	2
12¾	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	600	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
4¾	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
¾	⅛		Shubert Theatre	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
10½	2¾		Simmons	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
6	3¼		Simms Petroleum	1500	4	4	4	4
18	12		Skelly Oil pf ww	100	18	18	18	..
10¾	5¼	.80	Socony Vacuum	8700	7¼	6⅞	7	6¾
32¾	15⅜	2	So Calif Edison	200	20½	20½	20½	20
37⅝	6½		Southern Pacific	3200	10¼	9¼	9¼	9½
8¾	2½		So P Rico Sugar	1200	6½	6⅜	6	5½
93	86½	8	So P R Sug pf	10	91	91	91	..
13	2½		Southern Ry	200	4	4	4	4
3½	1		Sparks Withing	400	1½	1½	1½	..
14	8¾	1.20	Stand Brands	1700	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
14¾	9¾	3.50	Stand Gas & El	1400	10¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
41½	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	300	13¾	13	13½	13
27¼	15½	2	Stand Oil Calif	4300	18½	17½	17½	18
91½	81	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	84½	84½	84½	..
12¾	¾		Stand Oil Kan	100	7	7	7	..
31¼	19½	.2†	Stand Oil NJ	9300	26	24¾	24¾	25½
6¾	1⅞		Stewart Warner	900	2½	2¼	2¼	2¾
15½	5¼	.50	Stone & Webster	700	6¼	5½	5½	5⅞
13½	2½	..	Studebaker	500

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Tax Bill Chief Factor—Domestic Trade Uneven —Uncertainty Abroad

Uncertainties at Washington and apprehension as to developments in Europe continue to cast a shadow over business and industry, though the banking situation is definitely better, and retail trade has improved in many sections of the country.

Ebbing stock and bond market prices, after the first glow of enthusiasm following the inception of a $100,000,000 banking pool had faded, received another impetus when the new tax bill was definitely accepted by the Senate and signed by the President on Monday, only to crumble under a fresh disappointment as the House passed the Garner "pork barrel" bill with the provision, distasteful to the Administration and to business interests generally, for a $1,000,000,000 bond issue to carry on a huge building program.

Observers say that if the Senate accepts it, the President is practically sure to veto the bill.

Another disturbing possibility is the action on the bonus proposal which is scheduled to come up for House discussion Monday. Representative Patman of Texas, who is sponsoring the proposal for immediate payment of $2,400,000,000 to World War veterans, says that he knows of enough votes to pass the bill. The arrival at the capital of 9000 former soldiers who seek by their presence and lobbying to influence congressional action, is denounced by newspapers, officials and many Senators and Representatives as a sort of intimidation. District of Columbia commissioners have appealed to Governors of many states to turn back the tide of bonus-seekers still marching on Washington.

Legislative Factors

Coincident with the signing of the $1,118,500,000 tax bill, came the resignation of Charles G. Dawes, president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, from his post. He stated that "the turning point toward eventual prosperity in this country seems to have been reached." President Hoover is said to be considering Mr. Silas Strawn, western banker, and former President Calvin Coolidge for the position.

The Senate passed the economy bill which originally contemplated a saving of $238,000,000, but amended it by refusing to accept economies of $48,714,000 in the Veterans' Bureau, and as it eventually came out, it showed a saving of only $134,000,000 to $156,000,000.

President Hoover's 30-day furlough plan was adopted in place of the 10 per cent reduction of federal employees.

It also passed the $300,000,000 Democratic relief bill providing for loans to states on the basis of population which can be used when states' funds for the needy are insufficient. The loans will bear 3 per cent interest, and repayment is to begin in 1935. Senator Reed assailed the bill, asserting that it was one milestone in the disintegration of government and that it tended to make mendicants of the people.

Overturn in Chile

The most striking foreign news was the overturn of the Chilean Government, and the seizing of power by Socialists, who decreed a program of seizure of big business, banks and large estates on a scale comparable to that of Soviet Russia. The savings banks have been taken over by councils of workers, and the Central Bank of Chile is undergoing a reorganization. A vast plan has been proposed for the establishment of state-controlled corporations for transportation, warehousing, distributing and purchasing. Mexico has recognized the new régime.

Other international developments of interest was the rejection by Premier Herriot of the British proposal for a complete wiping out of reparations, the plea by the League of Nations gold delegation that the world return to the gold standard as the best available monetary mechanism," and its rejection of silver, bimetalism and other commodity standards, and the charge from London that there was a definite plan to wreck the coming Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, Can. Hope of constructive developments at Lausanne next week is waning.

In the domestic field sentiment is becoming imbued with brighter colors. Late this week the stock market executed a right-about-face, rising briskly. Bonds, too, were strong. The banking situation is slowly strengthening. Commodity prices have ceased falling. The drop in loans of the Federal Reserve member banks has been halted and commercial loans have expanded. Dun's says bank clearings this week made the best showing in several months.

Business News Conflicting

Business has entered the usual slack season, and many plants contemplate a complete cessation of work from one to several weeks. Retail trade just now is showing gains all over the country, according to Dun's and Bradstreet's but basic industries lag. Steel output is around 20 per cent of capacity, coal production is at the lowest rate in years, and woolen mills are further curtailing schedules.

Auto output, however, is gaining, with June totals expected to run to 210,000 units. Operations in food products, soap, roofing materials and paints are well maintained. Cotton goods are more active.

Shoe output is reduced, May production having been estimated as the lowest for many months. Carloadings for the week ended May 28 was a bit better than the previous week. The rubber industry is reported gaining.

The situation abroad continues clouded. Pessimism is increasing in Great Britain. Unemployment rose 89,000 in May. A strike in the cotton industry still looms. The failure of Lazarus & Sons, important dealer in metals, and one of the oldest firms on the London Metal Exchange, disturbed the market.

In France the situation is somewhat improved, with employment better and railroad revenues increasing. There is improvement in the consumer industries. The new Herriot Government is approved by business interests.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mines A	7⅛	7⅛
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	12⅝	10⅝
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	13⅝	11
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	9¾	8
Amer & Foreign Pwr 5s 2030	31	30¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	51	46
Amer Smelting 5s '47	77	73
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101½	101
Amer T&T 4½s '29	101	101
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101	101
Amer TT deb 5s '60	100⅝	100⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	86	86
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101¼	100⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73⅛	72
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '41	88	88
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	84	83
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	83⅝	83⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	82⅝	82
Atch T&SF 4s R '95	79¾	79¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	81¾	81
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	29	29
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	69½	69¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s ref '60	69¾	69¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	43¾	41
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	30½	30
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	31¾	31½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	75¾	75¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '48	32¾	32
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	38	37½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101	101
Boston & Maine 5s '67	83½	83½
Bklyn Edi gen 5s A '49	51	51
Bklyn-Man Tr 4½s '66	102	102
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	71	69¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	92¼	92¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	32	32
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	90	89¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	76	76
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	75	74½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81½	81½
Can North deb 7s '40	94	93½
Can Pacific deb 4s '46	55	55
Can Pacific 4½s '60	60¼	60
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	75	75
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	57½	57½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	61½	61½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	66	66
Ches Corp 5s '47	45½	45
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	40½	40½
Ches & O con 5s '39	81¼	81¼
Chicago B & Q 3½s ill div '49	100¼	100¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	81	81
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	83	82½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	86¼	86
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	9½	9½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4	3¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19½	19
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	12½	11¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	60	60
Chicago Railway 5s '27	40	40
Chicago R&P gen 4s '88	60	60
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	29	28¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	20	14
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	18½	14
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	85	85
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99	99
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	103½	103½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	61	60
Chile Copper 5s '47	22½	22
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89	88¾
Cin Ind StL & Chic RR 4s	71	71
Clev CCC&StL 4½s E '77	37½	37½
Clev Un Term 4½s '72	87½	87½
Clev Un Term 5½s '73	68½	68
Colonial Oil 6s '38	63	63
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	83½	81¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52	83½	83½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	67	67
Comw Edison Co 5½s '49	90	90
Con Gas 4½s '51	84¾	84¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103¾	103¾
Consum Power unl 5s '52	101¼	100¾
Container Corp 6s '46	20½	20½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	45	44½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	17	16¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102	101½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	73	73
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	86	86
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	36	36
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	39	39
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	9½	9½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	99½	98½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	73¾	73
East Tenn Vo & Ga 5s '42	98¾	98¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	66¼	66¼
Erie RR gen lien	19½	18½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	39	38¼
Flak Rubber 8s '41	19½	19
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	20	20
Gannett 6s '49	3¼	3¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	72	72
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101	100½
Goodrich 6s '45	99¾	99½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	37½	37½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	73¾	73¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	67½	67
Great Northern 7s '36 A	93¾	93¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	63	62½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	24	24
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	50	50
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	98½	98½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	68	67¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	101	100½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	26	25½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	28¾	28¾
Inter Match 5s ex rcts '41	24¾	24
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	1¾	1⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	4¼	3½
Inter Rap Aran 5s sta '66	33¾	33¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	13	13
Int Agr col 5s sta '32	45½	45
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	47¾	47½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	30	30
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	30	30
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	19½	19
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	23½	22¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	23½	23½
Kan City RtS&Mem 4s '36	42¾	40¾
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	48	48
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92½	92¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	39	38
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83½	82½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	80½	80½
Kings Ct El Lt & Pr 6s '97	116½	116½
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	35	35
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	44½	44½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	81½	81
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	50½	50½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	49¾	48¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73½	72
L'Autaro 6s '54	½	½
Lowe's Inc 6s '41	34	34
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96¼	96¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	49	49
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	53¾	53¾
Manila Sol 4s '39	53¾	53½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	80	76
Metro Water 5½s '50	45	44
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	80	79½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	80	80
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	20½	20½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	43	43
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11½	11
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	29	29
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	27¾	27
Mo Pacific 5s R '78	27¾	27¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	27½	27¼
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	27¾	27¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	27¾	27
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	10	10
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	78	78
Nash Chat & StL 4s '78	67	67
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	81¼	80½
Nat Steel 5s	88	87½
New England T&T 4½s B '61	97½	97½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101½	101
N J Pow & Lt '60 4½s	84¼	82
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	55	54¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	54	54¼
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	97¼	97
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73	71¾
NYC&HR 4½s N	39½	38½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	42½	42
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	49¼	49
NY Chi & StL 4½s '74	16¼	16
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	30¾	30¾
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	77	77
NY Dock Co 5s '38	36¾	36¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	107¼	107
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93¾	93¾
NY NH&H no deb 3½s '54	42	42
NY NH&H no deb 4s '56	42	42
NY NH&H 4¼s '67	51¾	51
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	66	66
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	67	66½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	45	44½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	92	91
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	101½	101½
NY Steam Corp 6s '58	90	90
NY Tel gen 5½s '39	100¾	100¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	53½	53
Nor & W con 4s '96	86¾	86¾
North Am Co 5s '61	66½	66½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	70	70
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	70	70
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	53	53
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	75	75
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	40¼	40¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	35	35
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	33	33
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100½	100½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101¼	101
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	14	14
Paramount Public 5½s '50	15¼	15
Paramount Pub 5½s '51	37	37
Paramount Fam Lsk 6s '47	18	17
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	30	30
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91	89¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	86	86
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	46	46
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	65	65
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	62	62
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	62	60
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	100¼	100¼
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	65	65
Pere Marquette 5s '56	33½	33
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	86¾	86
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	78	78
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	86¾	86¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	45½	45
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	17	16
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	97¾	97¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97¾	96
Pure Oil 5½s '40	68	64
Republic Ld&I 5s '40	45	45
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	50	50
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	26½	26½
St Louis I M&S 4s R&G dly '33	98	90
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	15¾	15½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11½	11
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	15¾	15¾
StP City Cable 5s gtd	50	50
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '58	72½	72
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84½	83¾
Shell Union 5s '47	57½	57½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	58	58
Sinclair Cru Oil 5½s '38	14	13½
Sinclair Cru O col 6½s '38	84¼	84¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '52	86¾	86¾
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100	100
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	86	85¾
Smith A O 6½s '23	97½	97½
Southern Bell TST 5s '41	106¾	106¾
Southern Calo Pow 6s '45	67	67
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	39	38
Southern Pacific 4½s '68 ww	39	38
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	39	37¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	39	39
Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77	70	70
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	61	61
Southern Ry 5s '56	61	61
Southwest Bell T&T 5s '54	101½	101½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	88¾	88¾
Tenn Elec Power 5s '47	19	18½
Terr RR Assn StL rfg 5s '44	88	88
Texarkana 5s '50	53	53
Texas Corp 5s '44	77¾	77
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	84½	84½
Tex & Pacific B '77	23½	23½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31½	31½
Third Ave Ry 5s '47	31½	30¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '52	101½	101½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	89¾	89¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s 2008 reg	89¾	89¾
Union Pacific ptd	73½	73½
Union Pacific cv 4s '96	94¾	94¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	34¾	34
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	25	23½
Vanadium 5s '41	25½	25
Virginia Ry 5s '62	37	37
Wabash RR 4½s '78	82	80
Walworth 6s '45 xw	8	8
Walworth 6½s '36 ww	12½	12
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	12	12
Warner Sugar Ref 7s '39	16	16
West Pa Pow 5s B '60	13¾	11
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100½
West Shore 4s 2361	101	101
4s reg	101	101
Western Electric 5s '44	91	91
Western Maryland 4s '52	47	47
Western Maryland 5½s '77	44	43
Western Pacific 5s A '46	26	26
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	63	62
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	55½	53½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	54¾	54¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Jun11	Last Jun10
3½s '47	100.30	100.18	100.19	100.19
1st 4¼s '47	101.18	101.17	101.17	101.17
4th 4¼s '38	103.12	103.10	103.10	103.11
4th 4¼s reg	103.6,	103.6	103.6	
US 3s '55	91.16	90.17	91.	90.16
US 3½s '49	93.8	91.22	92.	91.22
US 3½s '43 Mar	96.10	96.8	96.8	96.8
US 3½s '43 June	96.16	96.10	96.12	96.10
US 3½s '47	96.14	96.11	96.14	96.10
US 3¾s '56	98.20	98.16	98.20	98.8
US 4s '54	101.8	101.1	101.2	101.00
US 4¼s '52	104.4	103.31	104.3	103.28

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	21½	21	
Antioquia 7s A '45			
Antwerp 5s '58	3¾	3¾	
Argentine Gov 5½s '82	69¾	69¾	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	42¾	42¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	41½	41½	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	42¼	42¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	42¾	41¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	42¾	41¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	42¾	41¾	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	42	42	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	41¾	41¾	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	43	42½	
Australia 4½s '56	54	53¾	
Australia 5s '57	60½	60½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	29	28	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	79¾	77	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	26	25	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86¼	86	
Belgium (King) 6½s '40	94	93	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	97½	97¼	
Bergen 5s '80	97¾	97¼	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	65¾	65	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	15¾	15¾	
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	38¾	38¾	
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	23½	23½	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	21½	20	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3¾	3¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4	4	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103	103	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	15½	14¾	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16¾	15½	
Brisbane 5s '57	33¾	33¾	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	18	18	
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	28¼	28	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	24½	24	
Bulgaria 7s '67	24½	24½	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	14½	13½	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	22½	22½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	9	9	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	93	93	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	73¾	73¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	89¾	89	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	12	12	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	8	8	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	17½	17½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	26½	25½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	26½	26½	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27	27	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	73½	73¾	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37	36¾	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	75	73	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	53	52¾	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	69	69	
Deutsche Bk 6s etfs '32	66	66¾	
Duke Price Power 8s '66	43½	43½	
Dutch El 4s '47	83¾	82½	
Dutch El 4s 6s '62	78¼	78¾	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	37½	37½	
Finland 5½s '53	44½	44½	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	85	85	
Frenerican Dev 7½s '42	110¼	110½	
French (Rep) 7s '49	116¾	116¾	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	38¾	38	
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	28	28	
German 7s '49	45	44	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	28	28	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	27	26	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	27	26½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	30½	29	
Germ El Pow 6½s '58 rcts	18½	18	
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	20¼	20¼	
Gem Gen Elec	20½	20¼	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	24	22¾	
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	29	27¾	
Graz 8s '54	19½	19½	
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	34	34	
Helsingfors 6½s '60	53½	53½	
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	42¾	42¾	
Hungary Mun 7s '45 A	22¾	22¾	
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	12	12	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	84½	84½	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	75	75	
Italy (King) 7s '51	60	59¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	84¼	84½	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	45	44½	
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	58¼	57¾	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	34	32¼	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103	103	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	103	103	
New South Wales 5s '57	60½	59¾	
New South Wales 5s '58	56½	56¼	
Nord Rys 6½s '36	56¾	56½	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	103¾	103½	
Norway (King) 5s '65	19½	19½	
Norway (King) 6s '52	70	70	
Oslo C&GE 5s '63	73½	73¼	
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	63¾	63¾	
Paris-Lyons-Med int etf 7s '58	103¾	103½	
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	102¾	
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5½	5½	
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	5½	5½	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	42¼	42½	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	47	46¾	
Prussia 6½s '51	31	31	
Prussia 6s '52	31	30¼	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	21¾	21¾	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	22¾	22¾	
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	18	18	
Rhinelbe 7s '46	20	20	
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	6¾	6¼	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	8¾	8¾	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	8	8	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	66	66	
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	93	93	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89½	89½	
Roumania 7s '59, 59-ww	34½	33	
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	28	28	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	58½	58½	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	28¼	28	
Saxon Pub Wgs 6½s '51	17	16¼	
Saxon State 7s '45	21½	20¾	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	30	30	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	26¾	25	
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	31	31	
Siemens 7s '35	37½	37½	
Silesia Bk 6s '47	15	15	
Soissons (City) 6s '36	28	28	
Sydney 5½s '55	106	106	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	42¼	42¼	
Swiss Government 5½s '46	73½	73½	
Tokio Elec Pow 7s '55	40¼	40¼	
Tokio Elec Lt 6s '53	35	35	
Tyrol 7s '52	33	31	
Ujikawa El Pow Int 7s '45	45½	45½	
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	101¾	101½	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	101¾	101½	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	19½	18	
Untersteibe 6s '53	19	18½	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	23¾	22	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	22	22	
Vienna 6s '52	33¾	32½	
Warsaw 7s '58	45	45	
Westphalia El 6s '53	30½	30	
Wirttemberg 7s '50	18½	18½	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	44¾	44¾	

FIRST NATIONAL STORES, INC.

First National Stores sales for the four weeks ended May 28 were approximately 12.82 per cent heavier in tonnage than in the like period of 1931. During May 26 retail prices were increased and 55 were decreased. Dollar sales of $6,158,748 compared with $5,476,914 a year ago, a decline of 3.18 per cent.

BRITISH TREASURY OFFERING

LONDON, June 11—Preliminary estimates show this week's offering of $45,000,000 three months' British Treasury bills were allotted at an average discount of about 12s. 9d. per cent, compared with actual rate last week of 12s. 1.42d per cent.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, June 11 (AP) — Consols for money, De Beers and Rand Mines, closed. Money was ½ and discount rates—short and three months bills ½@⅝ per cent.

FORMICA INSULATION COMPANY

CINCINNATI, June 11—Formica Insulation Company omitted the quarterly dividends due at this time. Three months ago 13½ cents was paid.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in Hundreds)	High	Low	Last
3 Alum Co Am	39¾	39¾	39¾
8 Am Bever	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Am Cit P&LA	12	12	12
11 Am Cyan B	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Am G Pow A			
125 Am Superpower 1st pf A	4	4	4
6 Am&For P war	1½	1½	1½
1 Am Founders	1½	1½	1½
62 Am Gas & El	19½	17¾	17¾
3 Am Invest war	1	1	1
2 Am Maracaibo			
21 Am Sup Power	1¾	1¾	1¾
15 Am Superpower	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Am Ut & G Pfd	30	29½	30
1 Angio Norw Hold	½	½	½
†10 Ark P & Lt pf	1	1	1
2 Armstrong Ck	8¾	8¾	8¾
9 As Gt & El A	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 As Laundry	2	2	2
1 Atlas Util	5½	5½	5½
B			
1 Ben Ind Loan	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Blue Ridge	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Blue Ridge cvt pf	17½	17½	17½
28 Brax Tr & Lt	8¾	8	8½
1 Brown P & WA	8	8	8
C			
3 Cab R Tube vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Cab & Wire pf	1½	1½	1½
1 Cent Hud G&E vtc	12¼	12¼	12½
1 Cent Pub S A	¼	¼	¼
4 Cent St El	¼	¼	¼
86 Cities Service	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Cit Secty pf	2½	2½	2½
80 Cit Serv P 7 pf	22	22	22
1 Cleve El Ill	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Colum G&E vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Comwl

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

REAL ESTATE

ANYONE seeking a home in this delightful year-round climate at an attractive price write W. L. VANCE, Marietta, Ga.

Brooks Estates, West Medford

Large corner lot overlooking beautiful Mystic Lakes and Parkway; most attractive spot in Metropolitan Boston; terms if desired. WILLARD WELSH REALTY CO., 209 Washington St., Boston. Tel. Lafayette 7153.

IDEAL for practitioner; Cape Cod colonial, Wellesley Hills; quiet, exclusive; close to Christian Science church; 6 rooms, long living room, fireplace, sun room, 4 shady, large screened piazza; near station. REED, 29 Colburn Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass. Wellesley 1522-M.

Now $1500—$200 Down

The place, Weymouth, a great town to live in. Budgets and economy dictate a little home. We have it: 5 rooms, toilet, partial cellar, water front, lake lot, electricity, gas, graded yard and grounds, trees, etc. One mortgage for $1300 on terms. See it NOW. Also for your inspection another for $950, $150 down. WINGATE & BROWN, 1009 Washington Street, Weymouth, Mass.

WELLESLEY HILLS, Near Country Club—Unusual 8-room home with nearly 1 acre beautifully landscaped grounds, fruit trees, flower gardens, offered for sale by owner at less than replacement cost. Tel. Wel. 1030.

6-ROOM HOUSE on finished street, all improvements, gas kitchen; 2-car garage; 2 minutes from Fellsway; fruit trees. Mystic 3356-R. 332 Fulton Street, Medford, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, MASS., 329 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive rooms, excellent table, low rates; convenient location; permanent and transient guests.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM and board with some attention for middle-age man near Boston; must be reasonable. D-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay — Cool outside rooms, newly papered and painted; reasonable. 30 Cumberland Street.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., S. 1. Tel. Com. 2261—Rooms in select home; permanent and transient; reasonable rates. PENDEXTER.

BOSTON, 92 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Pleasant rooms, nicely furnished, next bath, continuous hot water; reasonable. Tel. Ken. 1897.

BOSTON, Fenway — Nicely furnished large front room, furnished or unfurnished, kitchenette optional. Telephone Kenmore 4150.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 96 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Clean, quiet rooms desirable for study, THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave. Kenmore 4033.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Nicely furnished rooms; prices reasonable. Call Beacon 1185.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—MRS. GOGGINS, 255 Franklin St., offers 3 bedrooms, low prices; living room, porch, garden; 1 minute restaurants and subway; handy to churches and summer schools; permanent or tourist. Porter 4928-M.

DON'T RENT A ROOM UNTIL YOU SEE THE PIERREPONT

Why leave the city to escape the Summer heat when you can enjoy a suburban residence in the heart of Metropolitan New York. Just 13 minutes from Times Square and 4 minutes from Wall Street to Clark St. I. R. T. subway. Enjoy the luxuries of our

SWIMMING POOL, ROOF GARDEN, ROOF SOLARIUM

Sunlit Rooms. Full Hotel Service. $10 TO $20 WEEKLY

THE PIERREPONT

PIERREPONT at HICKS ST., BROOKLYN. B. M. T. to Borough Hall. MAin 4-5500.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Furnished room in private home for business person. Telephone Talbot 9359.

N. Y. C., 324 West 83rd—Large, clean, well furnished front room; suitable studio; inexpensive; quiet, refined family; elevator. (4-E.)

N. Y. C., 100th (West End Ave.)—Delightful, large living-bedroom (4 windows) adjoining bath; moderate; exclusive apartment. Riv. 9-8902.

N. Y. C., 130 West 74th St.—Well furnished rooms, double, single; reasonable rent; studio room with piano. Susquehanna 7-9424.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Home for guests part middle age; Christian Scientists preferred; room, board, laundry, 165 Alexander St. Stone 2607-R. MRS. FLORENCE ROWLEY.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Cool bedroom with piano available; convenient to Chestnut Hill Christian Science Benevolent Association. Phone MR. KIMMONS, Asp. 7063 Sunday morning. (Brookline, Mass.)

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.

Established 1922 — N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. — Tel. 755
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION wanted by middle-aged couple as caretaker on summer place or small farm; man for outside work, wife as housekeeper or assistant. Address A. A. C., Derry Village, N. H., R. F. D. 3.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICIAN, age 26, desires any kind of work, electrical or otherwise; has a license. M. BERKOWITZ, 24 Quincy St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DESIRE to place excellent child's nurse; Christian Scientists preferred. Box 162, Barnstable, Mass.

EXCELLENT cook; city or country; private and tea room experience. MRS. POMEROY, 126 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. Sus. 7-8814.

OXFORD student (American) wishes post for summer months as traveling companion or governess with American family. MARY LOU CRAMBERLAIN, 163 Woodstock Rd., Oxford, England.

PRACTICAL attendant, companion for summer, capable, or would assist in guest house; Christian Science family preferred; small remuneration. MRS. ROBERTS, 209 Jones St., Belle Vernon, Pa.

REFINED woman desires position any household capacity; drives car; care for children. Tel. Hastings 1918. Write A. M. B., 19 Clinton Avenue, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

REFINED young girl of 20 desires position taking care of a child for the summer; good references. Phone Randolph 0661, or Box D-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY, stenographer, assistant bookkeeper (27), experience: 5 years, law, finance advertising; education: fine arts, some college; recommended thoroughly competent, trustworthy. Write Box G-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

A RESTFUL country spot in the White Mountains, Whitefield, N. H.; reasonable rates. A-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EDGEHILL INN
SPUYTEN DUYVIL ON HUDSON, N. Y. C.
An equally delightful home for summer-winter; attractively situated in choice residential locality; quiet, convenient; reasonable rates; 25 minutes from Grand Central. Kingsbridge 6-8106.

GREEN ACRES—Attractive Maine farm; week-end parties or permanent guests; excellent table, large screened porches, large airy rooms. I. H. SMITH, Waterboro, Maine.

HIAWATHA HOTEL
YORK BEACH, MAINE.—Open Saturday, June 25. Fine bathing; excellent food; homelike atmosphere; reasonable rates. W. L. LAMSON, owner and manager.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Squam Lake region; splendid scenery; outdoor sports; near lake; moderate rates; write for booklet.

JUNIPER LODGE, Chebeague Island, Casco Bay, Me.—Country and seashore; tents and cabins; special rates for July. HADDOCK ASSOCIATES.

YORKS LOG VILLAGE
LOON LAKE, RANGELEY, MAINE
In the heart of the lakes, mountains and woods; individual homes with service, modern sanitation; unusual lodge with community dining room and lounge; wonderful food, American plan; all sports, 3 golf courses nearby. P. O. Box 17.

SUMMER HOMES

ATTRACTIVE much less expensive vacation in very beautiful surroundings, No. Scituate Beach, Mass.; beach carefully maintained; golf, tennis; 2 or 3 families to share summer home week, month, season; some meals out, or dishwashing, housecleaning provided; information gladly given. Box 82, Minot, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL hilltop house in Southern New Hampshire with screens on lake, fully furnished, all modern conveniences, unsurpassable view, for rent July and August at little more than running charge; 25 miles from Concord. Write Box X-30, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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CAMDEN, MAINE Seashore and mountains; several finely located summer cottages; fully furnished; rents reasonable; plans and photos. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

CAPE COD
Beautiful residence offered for first time; will rent 4-room apartment over garage on estate; also nice rooms; private beach. J. L. GARRETT, Dennis, Mass.

CAPE COD—7-room furnished cottage; near sea; modern conveniences, screened porch, garage; rent reasonable. Box C-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NANTUCKET, MASS.—New summer home with harbor view for rent; 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, double garage. W. HARRIS, 19 Old Concord Rd., Belmont, Mass.

PEMAQUID BEACH, ME.—2 and 5-room furnished apartments by season or month. ADDIE B. BARTRIDGE, 96 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES (Continued)

ROCKPORT, MASS.—Beach property, 6 rooms furnished, all improvements, attractive, clean, cool; near R. R. station and stores; reasonable to adult family. E. W. BURRELL, 15 Bellevue Ave., Cambridge. Univ. 5896-R.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE
Quaint old farmhouse (furnished) in Vermont, $60 month; 6-room English cottage (furnished) in Sharon, Mass., $75 month; small camp in Maine, $30. Further information, Sharon, Box 417.

Unusual Cape Cod House

ON WATER FRONT, BUZZARDS BAY, MASS. An exceptional chance to buy at a bargain at Wing's Neck, Pocasset, a unique copy of an early American house of 10 rooms, 3 baths, large living room with fine old timbered beams ceiling, old-style wide floor boards and a charming old type fireplace, brick floored dining room with large casement leaded glass windows, screened piazza, bathhouse and laundry, 2-car garage and 3 acres of land; house completely furnished and equipped; delightful seclusion, yet 8 minutes from Pocasset Golf Club and Yacht Club. For sale at very attractive price or will apply rental for season on option to purchase.

ALLAN D. CRAIG
WATERTOWN, MASS.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MUSIC TEACHER-VOICE SPECIALIST with N. Y. State Certificate desires position, private or public school. Write Box F-12, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Toulins shades, Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

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The Quality Store . . . is the Real Leader in Genuine Value-Giving!

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY

Fine Leather Goods

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Washing—Doping—Polishing

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MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4221
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

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BAKE SHOP AND DELICATESSEN
A full line of Monarch Canned Goods.
We Now Deliver — Phone 7-5871

Men or Women $1

HALF SOLES — ALL
RUBBER HEELS — FOR
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"Work called for and delivered"

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National Sea Food Co.
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MEAT MARKET

Enlarging and Adding Complete Line of Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables. *Delivered* at "Cash and Carry" Prices.

We Carry Monitor Advertised Articles

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Delicious on Crackers

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Pay Cash and Save 10%.
Let GAYFER'S
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Guide You to Thrift

Right now, when you are most interested in thrift, Gayfer's brings you this practical means to substantial savings without sacrifice of your usual high standards of dress.

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The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Milk from Pure Bred Jerseys Only
Phone Dexter 3108

NEW BEACH HOTEL
Open June 1, 1932

Light, airy rooms, private or connecting bath; modern in every detail; large lobby, wide galleries and a most attractive dining room, where excellent meals are served. For rates ad Further Particulars Write or Phone
Beach Hotel, Battles Wharf, Alabama
The Hutchings and Mrs. J. C. Halliwell, *Managers*

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
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SINCE 1870

CRIST POULTRY YARD
TURKEY EGGS CHICKEN
HENS — *Live or Dressed*
FRYERS — 3457 Washington Ave.
ROOSTERS — Phone Dexter 5912

MONTGOMERY

MAXIE D. PEPPERMAN
General Insurance
Phone Cedar 436 — 602 Vandiver Bldg.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

BRITT-WISE
SHOE COMPANY

ENNA JETTICK SHOES
for WOMEN
Red Goose Shoes for Children
28 DEXTER AVENUE

ALEX RICE
Everything Worn by
MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS and INFANTS
Your money's worth or your money back.
COURT SQUARE

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

N. F. TRACY MOTOR CO.
Sunoco Gas and Oil
Complete Auto Service for all Makes of Cars
Pierce-Arrow—Studebaker—Rockne
A A A Road Service.
Tel. 527 — Cor. Grandview and Broadway

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Here Comes Parks
Grocery, Meats, Bakery and Restaurant
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FOOD PRODUCTS
C. E. PARKS, Inc.
309 S. W. 2ND STREET — Phone 10
There Goes Parks

Northern Electric Co.
Mashes Potatoes, Turnips —Extracts Fruit Juices— Stirs Cake Batter—Whips Cream — Cooks Fudge, Fondants.
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FISH & POULTRY MARKET
QUALITY — *SERVICE*
20 WALL STREET — Phone 74
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Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Sarasota—Fort Myers—Bradenton

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Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE

Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine
Kickernick Underthings
for Women and Children

TRADE MARK
Bon Ami
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.

Cohen Brothers

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
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PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
JEWELER
DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome — JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

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Phone 5-6115 — Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
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LAKELAND

"BONAT METHOD"
of Permanent Waving
Scientifically Trained Operators
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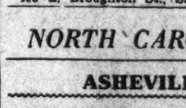

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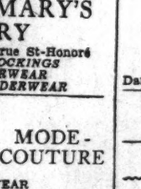

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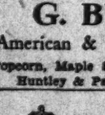

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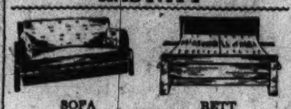

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(Continued)

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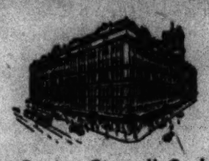
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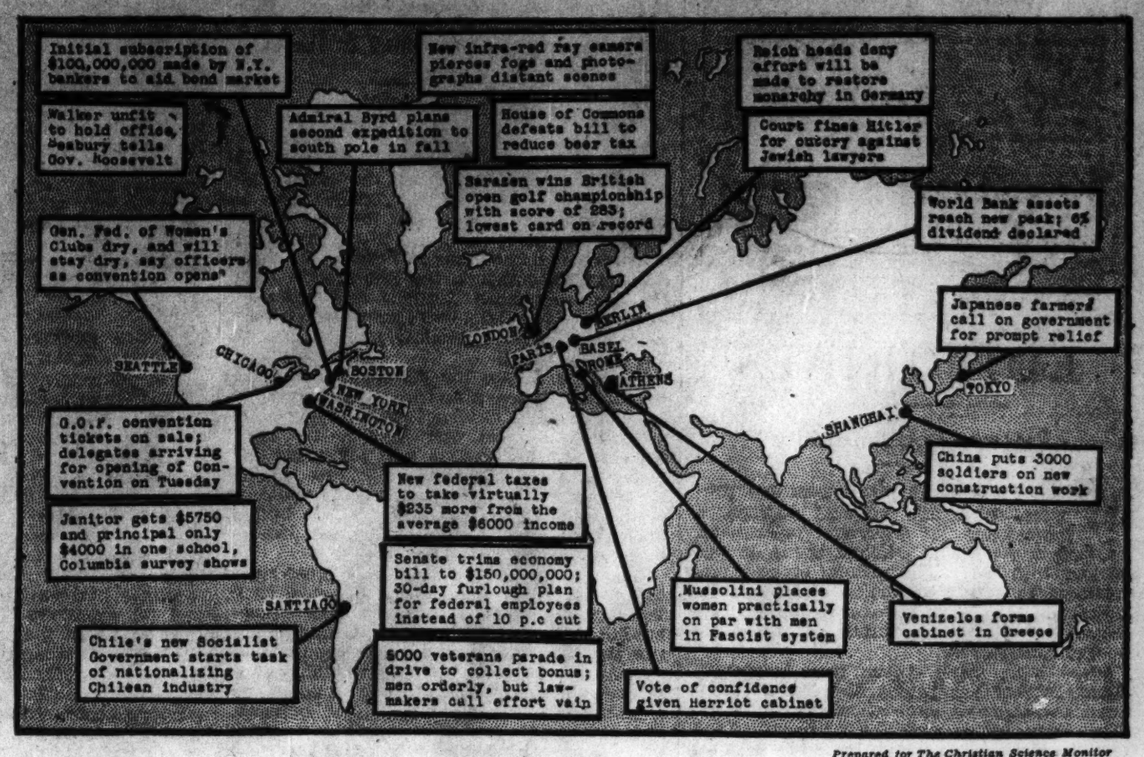
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Initial subscription of $100,000,000 made by N.Y. bankers to aid bond market
New infra-red ray camera pierces fogs and photographs distant scenes
Reich heads deny effort will be made to restore monarchy in Germany
Walker unfit to hold office, Seabury tells Gov. Roosevelt
Admiral Byrd plans second expedition to south pole in fall
House of Commons defeats bill to reduce beer tax
Court fines Hitler for outcry against Jewish lawyers
Sarazen wins British open golf championship with score of 283; lowest card on record
Gen. Fed. of Women's Clubs dry, and will stay dry, say officers as convention opens
World Bank assets reach new peak; 6% dividend declared
Japanese farmers call on government for prompt relief
SEATTLE
CHICAGO
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
BASEL
GENEVA
ATHENS
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
G.O.P. convention tickets on sale; delegates arriving for opening of Convention on Tuesday
New federal taxes to take virtually $235 more from the average $6000 income
China puts 3000 soldiers on new construction work
Janitor gets $5750 and principal only $4000 in one school, Columbia survey shows
Senate trims economy bill to $150,000,000; 30-day furlough plan for federal employees instead of 10 p.c cut
Mussolini places women practically on par with men in Fascist system
SANTIAGO
Chile's new Socialist Government starts task of nationalizing Chilean industry
8000 veterans parade in drive to collect bonus; men orderly, but lawmakers call effort vain
Venizelos forms cabinet in Greece
Vote of confidence given Herriot cabinet

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Io Moth

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CATERPILLARS of these moths are known as "curly poodles," or "stingers," the latter name given them because of the clusters of branching spines on their backs which serve as a protection. Some caterpillars are covered with long stiff hairs, others are green to match the leaves upon which they feed, and still others give out disagreeable odors, all with the main object of protection.

After a period of doing nothing but eating and sleeping, on several varieties of trees, shrubs, and herbs, these caterpillars make a cocoon in which to spend a part of their life. When they emerge they are curly poodles no longer, but beautiful Io moths, sulphur yellow, the forewings with patches of light brown and the hind wings with two curved bands, one light and one dark brown, with a large round dark spot in the center.

The question of how one can tell moths and butterflies apart is about the most frequent one asked concerning these insects. The answer cannot be given in a few words, for no matter what rules or methods of distinction are given, there are always some exceptions. In general, though, moths have antennæ or "feelers" which are feathery or plumed, while butterflies have antennæ which look like two sticks or horns growing out of the head with knobs on the ends. This is perhaps the best characteristic to look for and with so few exceptions that they will almost never be found by the average person.

Most moths fly at night, while butterflies are on the wing during the daytime. Moths can be collected in large numbers on warm summer nights as they gather around street lamps and are attracted to lighted windows. The impulse to fly toward the source of light is irresistible, and that is why they will often fly directly to the flame of a candle. A number of naturalists have found that by painting a few trees with a daub or two of molasses mixed with chopped stale meat, and later visiting the spot with a flashlight, they can find a surprisingly large number of different varieties they never suspected were anywhere around.

Butterflies have slender bodies, while the bodies of moths are generally plump. Caterpillars of moths generally spin a cocoon of silk, dig down into the ground, or carve out cells in wood for their long naps between the caterpillar and adult stages; but butterflies are satisfied with just a hardened skin, or chrysalis.

What They Say

Germany's Future

"I am firmly convinced that from the day all political debts are canceled, the economic existence of everyone everywhere, whether employer or employee, will be improved."—*Former Chancellor Bruening of Germany.*

The Simple Things

"If all the folks in the United States would do the few simple things they know they ought to do, most of our big problems would take care of themselves."—*Calvin Coolidge.*

Progress

"To improve is to change. To be perfect is to have changed often."—*Winston Churchill.*

Constant Experiment

"My education principles are constant experimentation, change and improvement."—*A. Lawrence Lowell.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE best soldiers are not warlike; the best fighters do not lose their temper. The greatest conquerors are those who overcome their enemies without strife. —LAO-TSZE.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Water—The *a* is sounded as in *war*—it having the quality of *o* in *orb*. Avoid *wat'-ter*.

Lebanon—*Leb'-a-non* (*e* as in *let*, *a* as in *sofa*, *o* as in *connect*).

Sirion—*Sihr'-ih-on* (each *i* as in *it*, *o* with full short quality as in *odd*). The *o* should not be obscured. (This Biblical name does not appear in Webster's New International Dictionary, but the pronunciation is kindly furnished by the publishers).

Kadesh—*Kay'-desh* (*a* as in *ace*, *e* as in *get*).

Bethel—*Beth'-el* (first *e* as in *get*, second clipped as in *recent*).

Gilgal—*Gil'-gal*, both vowels short.

Beer-sheba—Preferably *Be'-er-she'-ba* (first and third *e*'s as in *key*, second as in *maker*, *a* as in *sofa*). Not *Bihr-she'-ba*.

Orion—*O-ri'-on* (first *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *ice*, second *o* as in *connect*).

Obadiah—*O-ba-di'-a* (*o* as in *obey*, each *a* as in *sofa*, *i* as in *ice*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Thence—The *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not sounded as in *thin*.

Teman—*Te'-man* (*e* as in *key*, *a* as in *account*).

Paran—*Pay'-ran* (first *a* as in *ace*, second as in *account*).

Herb—Preferably with the *h* silent, *urb* (*u* as in *urn*). Note, however, that the prevailing custom in England seems to be to sound the *h*.

Moral—The *o* is short as in *modest*. It differs from the *o* in *mortal*, which has the circumflex value as in *orb*.

Louis Agassiz—The Anglicized pronunciation of the name of the famous Swiss naturalist is *Loo'-is* (*oo* as in *food*, *i* as in *it*) *Ag'-a-se* (first *a* short as in *hat*, second as in *sofa*, *e* as in *create*).

Usurp—The *s* is sounded as *z*.

Relinquish—Sound the *n* as though it were followed by *g*, *rel-ing'-kwish*.

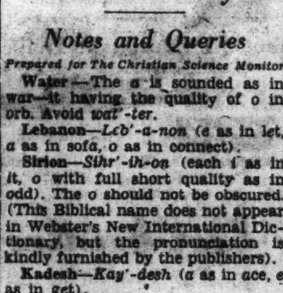
Esse—*Es'-e* (first *e* as in *get*, second as in *create*).

Bestial—*Bes'-chal* (*e* as in *get*, *a* as in *account*). (Not *be'-stih-ul* or *bes'-tih-ul*.)

Nebulæ—*Neb'-u-lee* (*e* as in *get*, *u* as in *unite*, *ee* as in *feet*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Aviation Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The aviator in this puzzle has been visiting a number of New England cities and towns, and is on his way to another city. By placing the names of the towns as shown in the proper order in the spaces, you will find, reading downward as indicated by the arrow, the name of the aviator's destination.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Rivers Puzzle:
Rhine, Niger, Ural, Amur, Volga, Congo, Nile, Ohio

In Lighter Vein

The Genius

"Fare, please!" cried the conductor. "Fare!"

The passenger paid no attention.

"Fare, please!" the conductor repeated.

Still the passenger was oblivious.

"By the ejaculatory term 'fare,'" said the conductor, "I imply no reference to the state of the weather, the complexion of the admirable blonde you observe in the contiguous seat, not even to the quality of the service vouchsafed by this philanthropic corporation—I merely alluded in a manner, perhaps lacking in delicacy, but not in conciseness, to the monetary obligation set up by your presence in this car, and suggest that you liquidate—"

At this point the passenger emerged from his trance.—*Tit-Bits.*

—Tit-Bits

"Now, isn't this a glorious sunset?"

"Well, for an out-of-the-way place like this, it's not too bad."

System

Friend: "Your new stenographer is a good worker, eh? By the way, how do you pick out your stenographers?"

Manager: "I find out which of the applicants the clerks in the office favor, and then I hire one of the others."—*Boston Transcript.*

Why, Ben!

Benjamin Franklin was traveling in cold weather and saw no vacant place at the tavern fire where he could warm himself. He cried out the order, "Half a peck of oysters in the shell for my horse!"

All the fireplace crowd rushed out to see a horse eat oysters. Soon they came back and told him his horse wouldn't eat oysters.

"Won't he?" asked Franklin, now comfortably seated by the fire. "Bring them in, then, and I'll eat them myself."—*Reader's Digest.*

Proof In His Success

The local reporter was interviewing a prosperous soap manufacturer.

"It is a well-known fact," he said, "that you made your fortune out of soap, Mr. Lather. Now, to what do you attribute your success?"

"To clean living, my friend—to clean living," was the reply.—*Pearson's.*

Generous

Thrifty Employer: "I consider, Partridge, that of all my employees you have been the most diligent and willing—never grumbling when you have had to work late—and I think it my duty to arrange the holidays so that you get the longest day!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Prepared

Old Gentleman: "You're an honest boy, but the money I lost was a $10 bill, not 10 ones."

Wise Lad: "I know, sir, but the last time I found a bill the man didn't have any change."—*Business Week.*

Proof Enough

Visitor (to angler at riverside): "Is this a good place for fish?"

Angler: "Yes, I never see any of them leave it."—*Tit-Bits.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Others First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

AFTER long negotiation an experienced insurance agent had secured a salaried position as solicitor with an insurance agency. Inasmuch as most of such solicitation is done on a commission basis, the agent was especially eager to make good from the start. After ringing door bells or calling upon merchants from Monday morning until Friday noon, however, the agent had secured neither business nor prospects and was far from feeling enthusiastic over the situation.

But now came an opportunity to think less of self and more of others. Seeing a blind man on the street corner, and asking whether he might be helpful, the agent learned that the man was 75 years old and that he was seeking a daughter who lived somewhere on the street in a court, near a schoolhouse—but he did not know the number.

The agent offered his services and took the blind man past a schoolhouse, found a court, canvassed the various occupants, and eventually found the daughter and took her father to her. The agent then went on his way rejoicing.

Within an hour he met a man who sent him to a friend who was contemplating taking out a substantial insurance policy. The order was given the agent, together with a check. The normal commission on the transaction was almost exactly the amount of salary which the agent was to be paid the next day.

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Practically all industrial institutions in Russia have a "red board" and "black board"—the former listing exemplary workers and the latter shirkers and inebriates?

Speed competition between an airplane and 12 racing pigeons over an 80-mile course in Great Britain resulted in a victory for the plane by a quarter of an hour?

Waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic flowed together for the first time across the Isthmus of Panama on Oct. 12, 1913, when the Panama Canal was finally cut through?

The official organ of the Communist Party, Pravda, published in Moscow, has a daily circulation of 2,200,000?

Since radio advertising is not permissible in England, companies desiring to radiocast their messages to the British public use stations in Paris?

The Ministry of Labor in Argentina has issued a decree that women holding the same positions as men should receive the same pay?

The proper password is necessary to reach members of the British royal family by telephone?

Brevities

Detroit News: Swiss voters, who will select a new national anthem shortly, are welcome to the use of ours temporarily. Those top notes are a dandy workout for a seasoned yodeler.

Judge: Three years ago theatrical producers used to advertise when they had a cast of over a hundred. Now they do it when the audience numbers that many.

Ohio State Journal: At that conditions can't be so bad when one can stand in one spot and count $100,000 worth of autos belonging to pupils parked around a high school building.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Lausanne's Opportunity

WHEN President Hoover, a year ago, proposed, with fine political courage, a moratorium for debts and reparations, he gave the world a thinking space. It was obvious that the whole problem of economic relations, monetary exchanges and indebtedness should be seriously considered without delay. The Hoover moratorium furnished the needed opportunity.

Since then many things have happened. Great Britain has passed through a severe crisis and achieved some measure of recovery. The relative success of Hitler has hardened the German attitude. In France there has been an election which has shifted the majority; but far more important is the fact that France has been seriously touched by the universal conditions of trade. In central Europe the cry for help has become insistent and urgent. Italy has taken up a more clearly defined attitude in sympathy with Germany. The United States, greatly affected economically, but faced by the preliminaries of the periodic political struggle, is endeavoring to take a more realistic view of the world financial muddle. But no decisive step has been taken. There has been unaccountable procrastination. It was in January that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, expletively impatient, exclaimed, "Let us get together!" We are now in June, and the postponed Lausanne Conference is about to open. It should be, properly conceived and conducted, the most important conference since the war. But is it so conceived? Will it be so conducted? Is the shirked opportunity now to be seized?

On the specific question of debts and reparations, which, though not linked in theory, are bound to be linked in practice, there are those who hold that a real settlement cannot be obtained in a conference where opposing interests and theses will be face to face. They say that a settlement—which would indeed be the negation of a settlement—can come only out of a series of unilateral declarations. They would have the various countries plainly affirm their inability to pay; and they suggest that the United States, which could not voluntarily agree to a repudiation of this character, would, if it were made, accept it resignedly, and even with secret relief. But such a solution would be unsatisfactory in method and unpleasant in consequence. The counsel is one of despair. It would be far better to discuss the possibilities and acquiesce in a compromise.

Nevertheless, Germany has intimated that, for its part, it intends to denounce reparations. Always has it considered reparations as a tribute levied upon it by the victorious nations. Germany lost more than any other nation in the war, yet it has been expected to make good its own losses and the losses of the victors, to pay its own debts and the debts of its foes.

Diplomacy and economics have led Italy to stand with Germany. Signor Mussolini was the first allied statesman to pronounce in favor of the clean slate. Experts and politicians without direct responsibility have long considered cancellation to be the wisest course, but for the head of a government to proclaim his belief in this policy has a vast significance.

The French, though they feel that it will be impossible to pay their debts to Great Britain and the United States if they do not receive equivalent sums from Germany, have been naturally reluctant to take any initiative. They shrink from the smallest responsibility in encouraging a German default which would involve their own default. Theoretically, they stand on the Young plan, which made provision not only for reparations, but for the proportion of them which is ultimately destined for the United States. Yet the French are realistic enough to understand the necessity of substantial reductions, though they wish to retain their legal rights, and a portion of reparations even though other payments are wiped out.

Great Britain declared in the Balfour Note that it would seek to collect from its debtors no more than would suffice to pay the United States. Substantially, it sticks to that position. But it has for years been convinced that the collection of reparations and the payment of debts have an economic aspect which is more important than the financial aspect. Not only capacity to pay, but capacity to receive is required. Payment is ultimately in goods, and every nation is endeavoring to shut out goods from abroad. Yet there is also the consideration that, if Germany is altogether exempt, it will be in a stronger industrial position than its rivals, and while sympathetic to Germany, distinguished English economists have recently suggested that, after a prolonged moratorium, Germany should recognize a moderate liability.

Finally, there is the American viewpoint. Since the United States will not participate in the Lausanne Conference, and, if it did, could hardly, at this juncture, admit a reduction in its credits on Europe corresponding to a reduction of allied credits on Germany, a final settlement, greatly as it is to be desired, is improbable.

It has been hoped that the whole international situation, especially with regard to money, would be discussed at Lausanne. Apparently this is not to be, but at an early date all the implications of gold, of tariffs, of debts and reparations will have to be passed in review. In the meantime, adequate measures of temporary exoneration and of relief and aid for the central European states which are on the point of bankruptcy will have to be taken. If they are not, there may be crashes whose repercussions will be incalculable. It is unthinkable that the opportunity of Lausanne will be neglected.

Copper and Chile

AMONG the uncertainties attaching to the Chilean attitude toward the $650,000,000 American investment in Chile there is fresh reason for chagrin over the rash action of the Congress of the United States in voting a four-cent tariff on copper. Prior to the revolutionary disturbances, the last reports from the South American Republic dealt with an agitation which Chile was sponsoring in company with Peru for retaliatory action against the United States.

Chile has reason for disappointment with the United States. American capital provided the sinews which enabled it to raise its copper production ninefold over the pre-war level. Even at the low output now prevailing the metal ranks second only to nitrates among exports, representing as much as 35 per cent of the total. Most of it comes to the United States, either for use or for refining preliminary to reëxport.

Under the new tariff this trade must come to an end. There is no other inference from Treasury statements regarding the new revenue bill onto which the tariff was tacked. Opposite the item providing for the copper duty appears the notation "no revenue." This in a revenue bill! The reason for such an admission is that the tariff is tantamount to an embargo. How else could a four-cent impost be regarded when copper is selling only a cent or two higher than the duty?

Serious as will be the effects of the new tariff in the United States, which is the world's greatest exporter, they do not leap to the eye, as the French say, in the sum total of American economic activity. It is otherwise with Chile. That country lives on its mining industry, and it is out on a limb, either for credit or markets, in connection with it. The credit was closed abruptly after a period of overborrowing stimulated by foreign financiers. Now a market is likely to be shut off with the same abruptness.

The two-thirds of the copper industry which protested against the tariff prior to its passage will no doubt rub in the lesson which has been heightened by the Chilean troubles. Tariff changes should be made with an eye not on the probabilities of this or that senator's reelection, but on all the factors concerned.

Finding the Composite Driver

IS THERE such a thing as an average, or composite, motorist? If that question can be answered affirmatively, and the composite motorist can be pieced together out of the millions who drive motorcars in the United States, Canada, Europe and elsewhere, the world, some feel, may be made safer.

The effort to find this typical car owner already is under way. It was launched at a recent meeting of the Eastern Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators in Washington when that body named a committee to confer with motor vehicle manufacturers on certain aspects of safety.

Motor vehicle officials frankly doubt that the automobile manufacturer has an adequate mental picture of his patron. They grant his familiarity with the latter's taste for good appearance, high power and thrilling speed in automobiles. But that is the motorist only as he reveals himself in the showroom of the motorcar dealer. On the street and highway he delineates quite a different side of his character. The motor vehicle administrator thinks he is better acquainted with this aspect of the motorist. That is why he feels impelled to pass along his information, toward the end of producing safer automobiles.

The state officials disavow any intention to invade the field of the automotive engineer. Building cars is his province. At the same time, the achievement of greater street and highway safety is their problem, and that problem centers largely on drivers.

The officials' purpose, then, is not to tell the manufacturer what is wrong with car design, but wherein it appears to exceed the capabilities of the average owner to operate it with safety. They will confine themselves to a discussion of the specifications of drivers, not cars. The position of the motor vehicle administrators seems eminently fair and wise. They wish to avoid legislation unnecessarily restrictive on motorcar manufacturers and owners. They wish, also—and in this they will be even more vigorously applauded—to bring about greater safety on the highways.

Esquivias Wants a Book

THE Mayor of the Spanish town of Esquivias is of the opinion that Great Britain should return to Spain all the first editions of "Don Quixote" which lie in the British Museum. The interest of Esquivias in this matter resides in the fact that this village of New Castile was the birthplace of Cervantes.

In the whole of Spain there is only one solitary first edition of Cervantes's great work, and that is hidden in a vault of the National Bank at Madrid, where it can be seen only by the director of the Public Library, the President of the Republic, and Ministers of the Government. Some day the historian will arise who shall properly evaluate the importance of this fact in Spanish history. Who knows how many great men have turned their attention to librarianship or politics who would have devoted their abilities to other branches of activity had it been possible in any other way to obtain a glimpse of "Don Quixote" in all the glory of its first edition? Not, indeed, that the word "glory" appears well chosen. For the first Spanish edition was an unimpressive affair.

The first translation of "Don Quixote" into any foreign tongue was made into English in 1620, and more translations into English have been made since than into any other language. Spain, on the other hand, was slow to perceive its merits. It was inclined to hold the opinion, afterward sponsored by Ruskin, that "Don Quixote" laughed chivalry away, and made a very noble man ridiculous.

But that, of course, was a mistake. What Cervantes ridiculed was not Don Quixote, but the silly romances which Don Quixote, and the Spanish people generally, at that time read. It was these that he scattered to the four corners of the earth with great gusts of scornful laughter. In doing so he performed for Spain a considerable service—as considerable a service, in fact, as any modern Cervantes would perform for England and America if he ridiculed out of existence the more foolish sentimentalities which so frequently monopolize the screen.

An Army for Peace

THE Republican and Democratic conventions are not to be the only hordes descending upon Chicago this month, for in addition to those august bodies there will breeze into the "Windy City" an army of youth with the avowed purpose of instilling a sentiment for world peace into political channels.

This army, being organized by Mr. R. F. Roop, will be composed of students from many colleges and universities and will serve as an experiment for the education of students in political tactics. In an effort to arouse peace sentiment, these students plan to hold mass meetings first on their own home campuses, and to speak to audiences in the towns through which they pass, on the problems of peace, world disarmament, the World Court and the necessity for having peace planks in the political platforms. In addition, these young people expect to call on local editors of small-town newspapers, and to acquaint the governors in their various states with their convictions on the importance of peace.

Perhaps one of the most significant points to be stressed in this experiment was put forward by Mr. Roop:

> Street speaking is to be a part of their education. This will give the students actual experience in speaking to mixed crowds. They will have a chance to keep good-humored and clear-headed when answering hecklers and talking with individuals in the crowd. During the convention days we expect to have frequent gatherings of the students to discuss peace problems and particularly to evaluate methods of political education and action.

There is little doubt that this phase of public speaking will prove to be invaluable experience to the students concerned. It might also be hoped that these students will be able to arouse in citizens all along the way a greater interest in the current political questions, and encourage them to take a more active part in their local ward politics. The enthusiasm of youth is contagious, and such enthusiasm once loosed in the right direction can well have far-reaching inspirational effects. So, even if the plan of injecting peace sentiment into political channels succeeds but in a small degree, who can say what great things may be accomplished that were in the beginning undreamed by its sponsors?

Capitalistic Socialism?

A CAPITALISTIC state bringing about complete state operation of everything is a paradox pictured in the trend toward more and more government employees emphasized in a report from Paris a few days ago telling of France's problem of supporting 1,600,000 state functionaries.

M. Louis Forest in an able tract on the subject points out that with these employees the state, departments and communes require 85,000,000 francs a year for their upkeep. This in turn means that each man, woman and child pays more than 2000 francs a year.

Continuing this deduction, M. Forest states that on this basis the taxpayers work one day out of every three for the state—in the United States, according to figures recently quoted by President Hoover, it is one day out of every six—and that if the present trend continues, each inhabitant will soon have to work every other day for the state.

Carrying this idea to its conclusion, it is not impossible that sooner or later everyone might be working every day for the state. Thus through the creation of more and more state jobs, the state would have to take over the functions of private business and in the end would find itself running everything and paying each inhabitant a daily wage.

Such a state would have inherent problems. With all the voters employees of the government, politicians refusing to grant the desired hours and pay to government employees probably would soon be out of office. But since the money to pay increased wages would have to be contributed in the form of taxes by these same government employees, they would find themselves attempting to raise themselves by their economic bootstraps. A political tightrope act would thus result. Would the constituent control the officeholder or the officeholder the constituent?

Of course, such a thing is not likely to occur. But it does conjure up an amusing possibility of one way in which politicians, ostensibly opposed to any sort of socialism, might through their political methods of making more and more jobs for their constituents bring about a socialistic state.

Editorial Notes

"Ask for your change in silver dollars and watch conditions improve" may be all right as a business slogan out in Nevada, where business houses display the sign, but in the East it would set merchants hunting high and low to make any change at all.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers has gone on record against excessive salary reductions, probably on the theory that much work on small pay will make Jack a dull boy.

If the Senate's stock market investigation gains momentum, some of those responsible for the pools may feel themselves getting into deep water.

In this paragraph you have about one eleven-billionth of the 11,000,000,000 feet of words printed each year in the United States.

A Talkative Spring Song

"EVERY spring," my friend said, with a touch of irony, "you begin to wear that wistful, far-away look, and I know you're going to mention Paris with a sigh. I wish I could understand. America is good enough for me. Look at the Father of Waters rambling along, with barges come all the way from—where?"

"Yes, where," I agreed, with irony matching his own. "And on a frozen river." We were standing on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi, and the northwestern late winter sprawled in soiled gray garments over the landscape. A month later, with the snow melted and birds swinging in gay abandon from the trees, it would be less austere and almost beautiful even without spring green—which comes late to the Northwest. Indeed, even at the moment of our conversation it was beautiful with an austere grace of contour in the curves of the river, the spans of the bridges, and the unbroken neutrality of sky, earth and water. But late winter ennui was upon me and I wanted to mope a little for Paris.

* * *

It had been "apple blossom time in Normandy" that first spring when I landed in Boulogne and took the train for Paris. Petals came drifting through the train windows like fragrant white rain, giving me my first feeling of the intimacy of living in a smaller country. Outside were the tiny fields looking like the patches of an old-fashioned quilt, exquisite greens and browns set off by the black lines of the fences.

Just here I went off into a parenthesis. Now no one likes the beautiful aspects of America more than I, I told my audience. But natures vary. One feels at home with the wild prairie winds and glories in the primordial strength and grandeur of great spaces; another (and with a gesture I indicated myself) may prefer a softer, more confiding tune in nature. And so, complacently, I dismissed my duty to patriotism.

As I was saying, the horse chestnut trees were all abloom and the sky was turquoise. (I purposely neglected to mention that it was the only clear day all month!) And although I knew not a person on the continent save traveling companions who were separating at the station, I realized with a certainty which never left me, that I was to feel at home in Paris.

The friend who walked beside me, patiently listening to this monologue and vainly trying to understand my enthusiasm, interrupted me at this point.

"But wasn't it rather silly to feel that way?" he said. "You were born and brought up in the midwest. It ought to seem home to you. How could you so quickly feel at home in an alien civilization?"

* * *

I laughed at a memory. "I could not sleep that first night. It was all too new. The windows of my room took in the intersections of the boulevards Montparnasse and Raspail, and I was forever flying to the window to see what some strange noise might signify. Once a frightful puffing and rumbling produced me in one clean leap and I saw a train running down the street car tracks on Raspail. And soon after a troop of cavalry rode by, such weird shadows of the night. It must have been toward five in the morning when I heard the clop-clop of wooden shoes on the cobbles of the street below and went dashing to the window for the millionth time to see the lamplighter turning off the lights. He was exactly like something out of Mother Goose, with a long jacket tied in at the waist and frayed trousers and wooden shoes. His hat was such a funny little round affair.

"But the strangest experience came with full dawn. I heard—you may not believe me—but I heard for the first time the real pipes of Pan. And that, I think, is the voice of the city which comes back to me oftenest—that summons to come to the day with joy. Never after that did I waken without a feeling of happy anticipation, just like B'rer Fox sniffing at the dawn wind."

"What in the world were your pipes of Pan?" questioned my incredulous companion.

"Just that," I replied happily. "Pipes of Pan. Played by a goatherd. He led them right down the middle of that funny little 'rue' named the street of big chimneys, and his piping was to call out the Mesdames with their buckets . . . he filled them by milking the goats then and there. . . ."

"But how awful to be wakened every morning at such an hour," announced my practical friend.

Something caught in my throat for a moment. "I never saw him again," I told him. "Once or twice I heard his piping dimly, through my dreams, but never again got up to look. I didn't want to find him just a goatherd with a flock of goats. It was enough to have heard Pan piping once. . . ."

* * *

"Admitted," said my friend, "that all this was a fascinating beginning; but didn't its promise flag after months of it?"

"There was one Quai," I pondered his question. "I must have walked along it at least a hundred times."

"In heaven's name, why?"

"Oh, it might have been the willows, or the quaint bookstalls, or the quainter bookstall keepers, or the patient fishermen down below by the Seine, or new views of Notre Dame, or the barges going to St. Cloud, or the bridges . . . very often it was the tail of the horse Henri IV rode . . ."

"Hold on," said my friend. "Let me get this straight. . . ."

"Oh, only his statue," I reassured him. "I could never decide whether the tail wasn't a trifle too long."

"And the last stanza of this tuneless song," I laughed, "is the last picture I had of Paris; it was Sacre Cœur, one of those mysterious views of that church which seemed to appear from nowhere when you were least expecting it. There it hung at the end of the street, like a castle of illusions built of a big white summer cloud. Yes . . . there is something, certainly something about Paris. . . ."

"I'm satisfied," my friend said a little grimly, "that there is."

Our walk had brought us out of the wood road to the thoroughfare.

"See there," he pointed to a bend in the river. "The ice is breaking up. Spring will come, even here, even to the Northwest. It's not so much Paris you are wanting, it's just winter nostalgia for spring. Even I could do with a flower, maybe just a dandelion, or a breath of soft wind. After all, why should you long for something that's tucked away in your thoughts where you can take it out and look at it any time? . . . You and your April ecstasy," he scoffed, with a little laugh.

D. I. D.

Notes From German Cities

Grist For Don Quixote

ROMANCE still lives around Berlin. Thirteen old windmills hold watch around the city—knights of a proud age who refuse to surrender. Their Queen is the Virgin Mill, sister of the famous Historical Mill outside Sans Souci Park in Potsdam. The owner of the Historical Mill went to court against Frederick the Great. One version says the King objected to the rattling of the sails and demanded the removal of the mill which the owner refused to permit. Another version declares that the miller protested against the erection of a wall by the King which took away his wind. At any rate, the miller won his case. The master of the Virgin Mill busies about in his white-powdered garments as if the day of motorcar and steam engine had never come.

* * *

New Fuel For Motors

A bus that runs on gas, but not on "gas," is now in operation in the west of Germany. For some time the Concordia Mining Company in Oberhausen has been experimenting with the use of methan gas for the driving of motorcars. One cubic meter of this gas, it was discovered, performs as much work as one kilogram of ordinary gasoline. It costs twenty-two pfennigs and can be used with slight adjustments in any gasoline engine.

* * *

Standardizing Agriculture

Germany's efforts to make two sheaves of wheat grow where one—or perhaps none—grew before were marshaled into an exhibit of the German Agricultural Society in Mannheim. There, where the Neckar River flows into the Rhine, the association erected new exhibition buildings on its 600-acre exhibition grounds to house the hundreds of exhibits, ranging from approximately 2000 brood animals to agrarian products, which showed the results of strong efforts toward improvement of quality through standardization. The exhibitions this year included more than 200 horses, 500 head of cattle, 400 head of sheep and an equivalent number of swine, as well as bees, poultry, rabbits and even fish. The association, which, after fifty years' work in German agriculture, now represents some 45,000 German farmers, was host to more than 300,000 visitors at the six days' exhibit.

* * *

Motorcar Statistics

This automotive age — a world on gasoline-propelled wheels—is appreciated by just one out of every forty persons in Germany. The National Automobile Industry Association has just completed the motor statistics for 1931. Registrations are figured as of July 1, when there were 1,507,129 motor vehicles. In comparison with the average of one motor vehicle for every forty persons in the German Reich, the city of Munich leads with one motor-propelled vehicle for every twenty-four persons. If everyone in Brandenburg, the district including Berlin, wished to ride at the same time, all the motor vehicles owned there would have to be thirty-two-passenger machines. In East Prussia it would require sixty-six-passenger machines, while in Upper Silesia it would require eighty-eight-passenger machines. Facts prevent the fulfillment of statistics, for almost exactly half of the motor vehicles registered in Germany are motorcycles!

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Subsistence Allowance for Everyone?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Peace and fear cannot dwell in the same household. The "wolf" fear must be destroyed in order to establish peace, individually and collectively. The salient national problems which disturb our peace and impair our prosperity proceed from fears: fear to buy, fear to consume, and fear to demand, all of which spring from the basic fear of hunger. These fears have shaped themselves into a great variety of problems, the solution of which lies in a just diffusion of present supply.

Not long ago in the history of our civilization debtors were thrown into prison. The present crisis reveals a development of social injustice equally gross, whereby the inmates of our prisons and reformatories, who have wilfully opposed the laws of their Government, are supplied by that Government with food and shelter, while thousands of obedient citizens suffering from adversity of circumstances and the shortcomings of that Government are denied these things.

Now is the time to restate our declaration of independence in such a way as to abolish the old fear of poverty from the face of the earth. Liberty in its true sense must be shared by all mankind, and under this larger interpretation everyone should be assured of the basic necessities of existence.

We can take such a step by providing an equal allowance sufficient to procure plain food to every individual: man, woman and child. If a 20 per cent sales tax were levied on the retail sales of all commodities (which according to statistics for the United States in 1931 amounted to $57,000,000,000), and the proceeds of the tax were distributed among all the law-abiding citizens, the allowance for each person would amount to about $10 a month. This is enough to sustain an individual on plain food, but at the same time it is not enough to induce idleness, to discourage competition or in any way alter the present economic system in which the efficiency of capitalism prevails.

The announcement of a future date on which a 20 per cent retail tax would become effective would induce people to buy ahead in order to avoid the tax. This would bring into immediate use some of the hoarded money, and increase the rapidity of the circulation of money; and the same activity would be further accelerated as soon as the proceeds of the tax were distributed. Also, increased sales would cause a rise in the price of commodities. With the increase of business bringing larger revenues into our treasuries, we could soon balance our budgets, national and local.

The unemployed would receive enough money for food, and would consequently acquire new strength and courage. Young people, with the aid of an additional $10 per month, would be able to continue longer in school and thereby clear the field of excess labor supply. The home would also be strengthened and benefited by receiving financial aid toward the provision and education of each child.

Our standard of living would adjust itself to our production capacity as soon as release from fear and increased income should permit.

It is plain that if we destroy the fear of poverty by supplying an equal consumption compensation, we shall see supply and demand operating simultaneously, elevating every channel of our social structure, and opening the door to prosperity and peace.

FRED F. CORWILL.

Berkeley, Calif.